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ENTRY IN WORLD COURT FAVORED

Petition to Memorialize Congress Again Before State Legislature

By reason of markedly changed conditions, the status of the petition that the Legislature of Massachusetts memorialize Congress to accept legislation providing for American participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice, is said to be more favorable this year than at previous sessions. John Calder Gordon, executive secretary of the Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs, has offered the same measure for three years, but this year's hearing which occupied one hour and a half yesterday was vastly more important in many respects than those which preceded it.

The fact that there was a general election before the people last year made campaign managers extremely cautious as to what legislation, especially that having to do with national or international affairs, was enacted. For that reason, it is surmised that the word was given out to delay action on the World Court resolution.

Legislators Interested

Presidents Harding and Coolidge had declared for the World Court, but it was no intention of the national committee, nor indeed of the candidates of either of the leading parties to have the state legislatures taking a hand in international policies. Hence "Leave to withdraw" was the polite verdict handed to Mr. Gordon last year. This year things are different. The President is committed to the World Court and Massachusetts is his State. The Constitutional Law Committee was yesterday plainly interested in Mr. Gordon's petition and in what the array of influential men and women supporting his plan had to say.

Said Mr. Gordon, upon opening his case before the committee in one of the larger hearing rooms at the State House:

The Permanent Court of International Justice recommended by America for years, elected on a plan suggested by an American, and having an American President as its head, is indisputably a good thing for the world.

The only ground upon which America can keep back is the view that she can stand alone. This is actually argued as being 100 per cent American. It is not 100 per cent American. Why? Was the shot fired at Concord heard round the world? Was the battle of Bunker's would have made no impression if the patriots had not, from the beginning, made their struggle for liberty?

This, they did in the immortal preamble of the Declaration of Independence, by declaring that respect for the opinions of mankind and stating that "all men are created free and equal." Immediate entrance of the United States into the established World Court seems to me, it is required by a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind" and by every American tradition.

Court Functioning Successfully

Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law, Harvard Law School, summarized the sentiment of many other speakers when he said:

I sincerely hope the Massachusetts Legislature will go on record this year in favor of President Coolidge's proposal that the United States adhere to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The President has never wavered in his position, and he needs the support of the Legislature of his own State to meet the opposition in the Senate. It seems hardly probable that the Senate will take any action at this short session; but it is quite inevitable in my opinion that the

DANISH SOCIETY HOLDS SESSION

A. Barr Comstock Discusses League of Nations and Its Attainments

The Danish Brotherhood, Lodge No. 37, of which A. C. Peterson is president and Willie Gohet is secretary, held its regular meeting last evening in Historic Hall, Boston. The brotherhood was organized 25 years ago and has about 250 members. The wives and friends of the members were in the audience last night.

The subject for the evening was the League of Nations. The speaker was A. Barr Comstock, Boston lawyer, who was a captain in the Gas Defense Service during the war. Mr. Comstock said, in part:

POTATO BAN MAY BE RAISED

(Continued from Page 1)

days last week as the guest of Dr. Gilbert before sailing for England on the Baltic Saturday. He is the chairman of the British committee for the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and Dr. Gilbert is chairman of the American committee.

One of Sir Daniel's last acts before leaving England early in January was to sign the potato embargo. Dr. Gilbert took up the question of the unfairness of the embargo as applying to Maine potatoes and convinced him that a mistake might have been made. Sir Daniel said that the embargo was not in any sense a commercial or trade embargo, but resulted solely from the desire of the Minister of Agriculture to protect the farmers of England from the potato beetle. If he could be shown that there was no danger of the introduction of the beetle from shipments of Maine potatoes, it was said, he would consider lifting the embargo so far as Maine was concerned. While he would give no definite promises as to what action he would take, Dr. Gilbert says he has every reason to believe that his decision will be favorable.

Sir Daniel will reach England on Saturday, and a cable message indicating the decision to be taken on this side will be sent so as to reach him immediately after his arrival. Dr. Gilbert got in touch with Mr. Porter as the representative of the Potato Growers' Co-operative Association, and they agreed that Commissioner Washburn should be called in at once. He came to Boston today and a course of action will be decided upon by night.

FEWER SURPLUS FREIGHT CARS WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Surplus freight cars in good repair decreased 11,931 between Jan. 22 and 21, there being 218,321 on the latter date, the American Railway Association reports. Practically no car shortage was reported during that period.

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Special Exercises Planned at Park Square Monument and at City Club

Urged by the Lincoln Day proclamation of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller and the vigorous public desire to pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln, many offices, the stock exchange and most brokers' offices in the city were closed today in order that employees might join in the various exercises held throughout the city to mark the anniversary. One of Boston's great statues of Lincoln is set in Park Square and tonight one of the most ambitious of the Lincoln programs will be given in Park Square, at Unity House at 6 o'clock.

Then the Keeney Association of Naval Veterans meets for its annual observance. Wellington Wells, president of the state Senate, and E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, will be the principal speakers. Lincoln's birthday will be commemorated with an appropriate program this evening, also in the auditorium of the Boston City Club.

FINE LIBRARY COLLECTION

At Widener Library at Harvard University the splendid resources of the Lincoln collection have provided an especially interesting Lincoln Day exhibition, arranged in the Treasury Room. From among the large number of Lincoln manuscripts were selected the brief letter from the President, written in 1863, to his son, Robert Todd Lincoln '64, who was a senator at the university at that time. The self-educated President had provided his son with the very best possible educational advantages.

The simplicity of Lincoln the man is eloquently illustrated by the appearance of the envelope. On the corner where the stamp would ordinarily be, the President had written in his homely handwriting, "A. Lincoln." There is also a manuscript of the first proof of Lincoln's second inaugural address. It is interlined and edited, partly by the President in his own handwriting and partly in the handwriting of John Hay, later Secretary of State and at that time Lincoln's private secretary.

Other Exercises

It is also interesting to remember at this time that the famous Lincoln collection, owned by William Nolen, for many years famous Harvard tutor, was bequeathed to the Harvard Library. This remarkable collection consists not only of books,

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World Youth to Secure Peace, Scottish Journalist Declares

Should Present Statesmen Fail to Abolish War, Future Leaders Will Succeed, D. G. Thomson Says—Travel Called Good Will Impetus

Youth of Europe and the United States are undoubtedly working harder and nearer for the abolition of war, declared David Cleghorn Thomson of Edinburgh, Scotland, journalist, author and twice a Liberal candidate for the Parliament, in an interview at the headquarters of the English-Speaking Union, Boston branch, 31A Charles Street, yesterday afternoon.

Should those now in power fail to establish peace among nations, the young people of today can be confidently looked to to accomplish it when they come into power, Mr. Thomson said. He found little difference in the opinion of young college men of the United States and those in England that war must be stopped, he said.

Young men of the United States were making a valuable contribution to the desired end by their tramping trips through other countries, especially Germany, he said, thus mingling in intimate, friendly association with the peoples of other lands. It was doing much toward banishing misunderstandings and showing each to the other as man to man with like hopes, aims and affections, he said, that would surely count toward peace and against war.

Mr. Thomson is a candidate for the Walter Hines Page fellowship for journalists which is administered by the English-Speaking Union. This was established as a means of bringing about greater understanding among the English and American people by bringing English journalists to work for a time on leading

newspapers in the United States in much the same way as fellowships are extended to colleges and universities.

Since he came to the United States about a month ago, Mr. Thomson has spoken at the annual meeting of the Poetry Society of the United States at the Hotel Anson, New York City, at the mass meeting in New York in honor of Edmund D. Morel, member of the British Parliament, at Phillips Andover Academy and elsewhere. He has speaking engagements at Yale, Swarthmore College, Bryn Mawr and other colleges and schools.

Some of his poems are soon to be published in the United States. He has already brought out one volume of poetry and has published several books on world peace and Scottish folklore. Another is to come out soon.

As the "youngest candidate" for the British Parliament in the last elections, Mr. Thomson addressed mass meetings and political gatherings of the campaign from the same platform as David Lloyd George and Herbert Henry Asquith. He is to return to England within a few weeks. He was the guest of honor at a reception yesterday afternoon, given by Mr. and Mrs. Carl T. Keller at their home, 57 Mount Vernon Street, for the Boston branch of the English-Speaking Union.

GREENFIELD TAP & DIE Greenfield Tap & Die Corp. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, net profits before depreciation of \$177,770, compared with \$118,181 in 1923; \$222,000 in 1922, and a loss of \$87,000 in 1921.

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WOMEN SEEKING JURY SERVICE

Two Measures Heard at State House by Committee on Judiciary

There is not the slightest binding or reasonable objection to women serving on juries in Massachusetts, asserted John P. Feeney today at the public hearing held in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House before the joint legislative committee on judiciary of which Senator Walter Stubbins of Cohasset is ranking chairman.

The auditorium seated some 200 or more citizens today, the greater part of them being women, to hear the discussion on the bill at the Massachusetts League of Women Voters providing legislation to make women, with certain exceptions, eligible for service as jurors, and the measure filed for the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Council for Women.

Bills Presented. Mrs. Helen G. Rotch, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, introduced the first bill, while Thomas H. Bildeau of Boston, a Representative in the General Court, filed the bill for the Massachusetts Council of Women.

Mrs. Jennie Barron of the council of women conducted the hearing for the bill her organization sponsored, while Mrs. Rotch had general charge of the hearing for the women voters' bill.

Both were among the early speakers for the measure, which is opposed by several leaders in the campaign against equal suffrage before the amendment to the federal constitution was adopted.

The arguments for the measures emphasized that the responsibility as citizens given women as voters did not with their privilege to vote but that it included, undoubtedly, the duty to sit as jurors in the courts of the State.

Exemptions Provided

The exemptions proposed are made to include mothers of families with small children for whom they must care. The other exemptions are in many ways similar to those which men now have, but which Mr. Feeney, in his argument, which drew for him liberal applause, asserted to be entirely too broad.

Mrs. Francis B. Hall of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts Council of Women, made an argument for the bill this organization sponsored, declaring that the time was ripe for legislation.

Mr. Feeney said that there would not be any huge expense as is portrayed by opponents to these measures in the way of altering the court houses of the State. He insisted that that of Suffolk County was in need of extensive alterations now, and that this was true of other court buildings.

PRISON COMPETITION WITH LABOR OPPOSED

Opposition to prison labor as an unfair factor in free competition was expressed by A. F. Allison, secretary of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, in his address last night at the dinner of the retailers, wholesalers, and salesmen in the clothing and men's furnishing trade at the Chamber of Commerce Building. He said that prison-made products should be used exclusively for state consumption.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Faith E. Hurd, Dover, N. H.
 Albert H. J. Hurd, Dover, N. H.
 Mrs. H. H. Collette, Birmingham, N. Y.
 Miss Grace E. Coling, Detroit, Mich.
 Bert C. Young, Detroit, Mich.
 Mrs. Ida C. White, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Mrs. C. E. Gullatt, Georgetown, Ind.
 Mrs. Julia L. Sartinhorst, Indianapolis, Ind.

IN
Peace
 Show Your
 Happiness
 Gratitude
 Friendship
 Love
 Let
FLOWERS
 Tell Your Message
Joseph Foerster Co.
 CHICAGO
 Distributor of
Foerster Flowers
 "Ask
 Your Florist"

and should not be thrown on the public market.

Other speakers included Edward L. Greene, manager of the Boston Better Business Commission, who stressed the importance of truth in advertising; and H. N. McGill of the Babson Institute, who urged greater emphasis on efficiency in quality instead of quantity.

RETAIL CLOTHIERS NAME J. E. STEVENS

Connecticut Man Heads New England Organization

Closing sessions of the three-day ninth annual convention of the New England Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers were held today at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Discussion of the relative position in selling of the department, chain and specialty stores preceded the election of officers.

J. E. Stevens of South Norwalk, Conn., was elected president. A vice-president was elected for each of the New England states as follows: J. E. Owens of Lee, Mass.; John J. Desmond, Maine; C. E. House, Connecticut; B. J. Costello, Vermont; Arthur O'Shea, New Hampshire; and Oscar Schiller, Rhode Island.

Edward W. Gallagher of Boston, who has served as secretary for a number of years, resigned to become affiliated with the Boston Better Business Commission, and a committee was appointed to select a new secretary. D. S. O'Brien is the new treasurer.

About half of the 48 directors of the association were elected, the terms of the other half not expiring until next year.

Of the newly elected directors the only Boston man is Leonard A. Cates.

Too much men's clothing is manufactured today or else there is an overabundance of poor merchandise in the men's clothing field, said Edward L. Greene, manager of the Boston Better Business Commission, speaking at the convention.

If there is too much clothing made, I think the manufacturers will not be slow to find it out and relieve the congestion. If it is the merchants who are at fault, then I think it is high time for them to be frank enough with themselves to admit it and take steps to remedy it," he said.

He advocated the use of sales periods, based upon actual merchandising conditions, newsy and interesting descriptions of merchandise and adaptability and utility of various fabrics. Following his address, he said that the Boston Better Business Commission had been looking into the men's clothing business and examining the advertising used by local clothiers. Preparations are being made, he said, to compile the results for presentation to the local trade and to call a meeting inviting all the clothiers in metropolitan Boston to attend with the hope that out of this meeting will come a program to improve advertising and selling conditions in this field.

SHOE WORKERS STRIKE
 WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 12 (Special)—Six hundred shoe workers employed by the Isaac Proty Company walked out this forenoon following the posting of a notice of 10 per cent reduction in wages. The concern manufactures men's shoes and employs about 1200 operatives.

INQUIRY ON 'GAS' PRICE PROBABLE

(Continued from Page 1)

bill which the judiciary committee decided today to report favorably on Friday.

Section 1. The Governor is authorized to appoint a commission consisting of three members of the General Assembly for the purpose of investigating the cost of production and marketing of gasoline within the State. Each member of said commission shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties before entering upon the same.

Section 2. Said commission is authorized to cause any witness to appear before it by subpoena or other appropriate process, and to cause the production before it of any book, record, document or file by subpoena duces tecum and may punish in the same manner as any court of record in prosecuting for contempt. Any member of said commission may administer the oath to any witness and may issue any process required for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act.

Section 3. Such commission is authorized to employ such attorneys, agents, assistants, investigators and stenographers as it may find necessary. It shall report to the Governor the results of such investigation with such recommendations as it may make on or before the first day of April, 1925.

Section 4. The comptroller is directed to draw his order on the treasurer for a sum not to exceed \$1000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the commission upon certification by the chairman thereof.

Section 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

RAINBOW GIRLS CONFER DEGREES Exemplify Ritual at Anniversary of Keystone Chapter

Degree work of Boston Assembly No. 1, Order of the Rainbow for Girls, was exemplified at the anniversary meeting of the Keystone Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, Roxbury, Tuesday night. There were approximately 600 persons present, the auditorium being filled to capacity. More than 15 Grand officers witnessed the work. Among them were Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather, Grand Matron of Massachusetts; Kenneth C. Dunlop, Grand Patron; and Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary.

Miss Edna Dodge is Worthy Matron of the Keystone Chapter, and Harry H. Holt Worthy Patron.

Members of the Order of the Rainbow Girls, which is composed of girls from 13 to 18 years whose parents or relatives are of Masonic and Eastern Star affiliations, who officiated last night were: Katherine Cooper, Worthy Adviser; Evelyn Ham, Associate Adviser; Martha Silva, Secretary; Joseph Lane, Treasurer; Pauline Moler, Chaplain; Ruth Ham, Drill Leader; Millie Harding, Charity; Myrtle Rowell, Hope; Adol Adelaide, Faith; Janie Fayant, Love; Elsie

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LINCOLN SPEECH MARKS EPOCH

(Continued from Page 1)

election to the Presidency. When he was disposing of many possessions which he did not wish to take to Washington, it is said, he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimley—"Cousin" Leslie Grimley, as he called her—a carpenter filled with notes for his speeches.

He had received several threatening letters predicting that he would never be inaugurated, so he instructed Mrs. Grimley to dispose of the manuscripts as she saw fit if he did not return to Springfield.

About five years later Mrs. Grimley distributed some of the speeches to his friends. Many others, it is reported, were burned by a servant who thought them of no value.

The Springfield Speech

Among those which were preserved was the Springfield speech, the text of which follows:

My friends, today closes the discussions of this campaign. The platform and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends. I trust. May I be indulged in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself, I have borne a laborious and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither amassed nor wrestled with any part of the Constitution. The legal right of the southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of Congress to interfere with their institution in the states I constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be a tendency to subvert the first principle of free government, I have constantly admitted.

My whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt, so I

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SUBWAY EXTENSION MADE TRAFFIC PLEA

(Continued from Page 1)

Continuing of Commonwealth Tube Provided in Bill

Immediate extension of the Boylston Street subway under Governor Square to a point on Commonwealth Avenue some distance beyond Kenmore station is recommended in a special report just filed in the Legislature by the Metropolitan Planning Division.

The main purpose of the extension would be to relieve traffic at the junction of Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue. The division says that this is "the most needed rapid transit extension in the metropolitan area." The bill provides for an expenditure of \$4,000,000.

Construction of a large underground station at Governor Square is provided for. Here trolleys from Beacon Street and perhaps later from Brookline Avenue would discharge and take on passengers.

The three-car trains now running between Governor Square and Lechmere Square would run out Commonwealth Avenue to a new terminal in the neighborhood of Harvard Avenue. High speed would be possible as the right of way is along the Commonwealth Avenue reservation.

When this improvement is put through the planning division recommends that the Legislature take up the proposal to give Somerville and North Cambridge better rapid transit by purchase of the Boston & Maine right of way along the Lexington branch, and the operation of four-car trolley trains.

The division is looking forward to a transit system whereby trains will be run from North Cambridge and through the city to Brighton, thus covering three-quarters of a complete circle.

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Desire for Peace Dominated Addresses Delivered by Lincoln

(Continued from Page 1)

A love of peace, a recognition that by peaceful methods the most was to be gained, the loathsomeness of war, a realization that through war alone nothing permanent is won—these are the thoughts which dominated the addresses of Lincoln, who in the midst of the Civil War which was forced upon the Nation was ever looking for a lasting assurance of peace.

More pertinent today perhaps than on the occasion of their utterance are the words in Lincoln's first inaugural address in which he made his appeal against war as a means of settling the issue of secession:

"It is impossible, then, to make intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before. Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to the terms of intercourse are again with you."

And in the same address, in declaring that the laws of the Union will be faithfully executed in all states, he adds:

"I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence; there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there

will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere."

Addressing himself to those who would distort the Union, President Lincoln likewise found words of peace, not of war:

"If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side of this dispute, there is still not a single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way our present difficulties. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, are the momentous issues of the civil war. The Government will not assault you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it."

"We must not be enemies, but friends. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection."

And after the war President Lincoln's thoughts turned to welding together the people of the country with ties of friendship. Probably his most memorable remark in this connection is the closing paragraph of his second inaugural address:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

LINCOLN PORTRAIT UNVEILED
 KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12 (Special)—Unveiling of a \$20,000 portrait of Abraham Lincoln was a feature of the celebration at Lincoln Memorial University.

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How Southern California Grew During 1924
 Note These "Fourteen Points" About Los Angeles

1. Bank Clearings increased from \$7,304,000, 700 in 1923 to \$7,194,000, 978 in 1924.
2. Total deposits in Los Angeles banks now approximate \$1,000,000,000, of which \$425,000,000 are deposited in savings accounts—a true indication of real prosperity.
3. Building Permits during 1924 totaled \$100,000,000. Los Angeles maintaining her place as the fourth American city in volume of building.
4. Shipments at the Los Angeles Harbor last year with a total of \$7,194,000, 978 in 1924, made all American ports in coast to coast tonnage through the Panama Canal.
5. Assessed value of Los Angeles property increased from \$999,000,000 in 1923 to \$1,000,000,000 in 1924—an increase of 40%.
6. Hydro-electric power development increased from 600,000,000 K.W.H. in 1923 to 600,000 K.W.H. during the first ten months of 1924.
7. Postal receipts in 1924 increased 14% over 1923.
8. Retail sales for 1924 increased 14% over 1923.
9. Telephone installations in 1924 increased 14% over 1923.
10. Water usage for 1924 increased 12% over 1923, and the consumption of water in 1924 increased for 1923 over 1922.
11. Gas meter installations in 1924 increased 12% over 1923.
12. School attendance was 14.5% greater in 1924 than in 1923.
13. Rainfall during the autumn of 1924 increased 12% over 1923.
14. The population of Los Angeles has now passed the 1,000,000 mark.

All-Year Club of Southern California

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A Child Neighbor's Memories of Lincoln in Springfield

Mary Todd Melvin Dewing, Who Was Named for Mrs. Lincoln, Tells Family Anecdotes

Mary Todd Melvin Dewing tells her recollections of Abraham Lincoln as a Springfield neighbor.

My father and mother were very close friends of the Lincolns. My mother was so fond of Mrs. Lincoln that it was decided before I came into this world that if I should prove to be a girl I should bear her name.

The Lincolns lived just a block from us in Springfield, Ill., and the night before I was born Mrs. Lincoln gave a party. The following morning she sent her centerpieces to my mother and me. I was unable to enjoy either the sight or taste of it, but mother told me it was a large pyramid of macaroons. Personally, I remember just two incidents touching the Lincolns, but I have heard father and mother and my older brothers speak of them so much that I feel as though I had been personally acquainted with the family.

My father, Dr. Samuel Melvin, kept a store in Springfield. In the back room he had a rosewood chess table, and whenever Mr. Lincoln had an hour of leisure he would drop in, and if father was not busy the two of them would go back there and play chess. They were both good players and pretty evenly matched. It was in these intimate moments that father learned to know and appreciate Abraham Lincoln. Father often said:

"Lincoln is not a show man—he does not impress one greatly at first sight, or even after a slight acquaintance. It is only when one really knows the quiet, sincere, personal side of him that his superiority is grasped."

The Little Boy Cheers

Mr. Lincoln must pass both the store and our home every day to reach his own house. My little brother Charles was devoted to Lincoln, and one of his daily joys was to mount the gate post and greet Mr. Lincoln as the latter passed. But one day Mr. Lincoln was much engrossed in conversation with a companion and did not hear Charles. The child was much offended. He called louder, but still Lincoln did not hear. The third time he fairly screamed, "Missus Lincoln, Missus Lincoln!" Lincoln whirled around and asked:

"Why, what is it, Charlie?"

Charlie did not know what he wanted himself except to be noticed, and thus confronted he could think of nothing to say except to raise his little hand and shout, "Hurrah for you!" It was just after the political campaign and that phrase had flown to the boy's lips. Lincoln laughed, came back and caught the boy from his post, squeezed him and set him on the sidewalk as he said:

"That's right, Charlie, that's right! Hurrah for the boy on the shoulder, he has earned it to catch his companion. Mr. Lincoln's love for his own children was as warm as the sun's rays."

And my boys heard:

I had two brothers older than myself. Two of them were the ages of Robert and Willie Lincoln, and our old nurse, Mary, claimed that she had as much to do with bringing up the Lincoln boys as their mother and father did. For Robert and Willie were always in her back yard, and Mr. Lincoln stopped in two or three times a day to collect his children and take them home. Should he go home at noon and not find them there, it was:

"Mary, where are the boys?"

"Over at Melvin's," would be the inevitable reply, and Lincoln would hasten back to our place and get them. After a time he learned to stop on his way home and ask, "Are my boys here?" and taking one by each hand, he would lead them home, only to repeat the performance at night.

The Lincolns at that time had no servant, and as mother never allowed our boys to go out of the yard, and as our Mary was always near, watching the play, Mrs. Lincoln felt it was a safe place for her older boys to be, and she would turn plan some treat for my brothers.

One time she wished to make some calls, and for the purpose hired a hack from the city livery stable. She asked mother if two of my brothers might go with her, as she was taking Robert and Willie. It is needless to say the four boys enjoyed the ride, and enjoyed as much playing in the hack while she went in to make her calls.

Playing Nursemaid

Tad was a little youngster at that time, and the following story was told by the carpenter in question. Mrs. Lincoln desired to go down

towa and do some shopping. Mr. Lincoln volunteered to look after Tad, as some carpenter work was being done on the house and he said he would like to be home to oversee it. After a while the carpenter called Mr. Lincoln out into the back yard to ask advice concerning some alterations, and Lincoln put Tad on the floor. Immediately the child set up a howl, and Mrs. Lincoln came in at that inopportune time. She had rather a hasty temper and at once she sought her husband and berated him soundly for letting the child sit on the floor and cry.

"Why, Mary, he's just been there a minute," soothed Lincoln, and then in his quiet, gentle way, he took the child in his arms, and snuggling him close sat down in an old rocking chair and sang to quiet him, that old hymn, "Jesus, my all, to heaven has gone."

After Lincoln was elected President, the family made preparations to move to Washington and decided to sell the greater part of their furniture. My father bought a number of pieces, and I still have the bill of sale. Aside from the pieces mentioned, we acquired from them a big four-poster; this furniture was used in the great bedroom in which my father and mother and I slept.

The Literary Bureau

A few evenings before Mr. Lincoln left for Washington, Mrs. Grimsley, the only daughter of Dr. Todd, who was Mrs. Lincoln's uncle, invited a few of Lincoln's intimate friends to the home of Dr. Todd to a little farewell party. They were all assembled, and Lincoln was late. When he came, he brought with him a little black satchel. This was bulging with something heavy. He gave it to Mrs. Grimsley, and with a smile explained:

"Gentlemen, this is my literary bureau."

He asked Mrs. Grimsley to take care of it until he should return to Springfield, but added, that if he should not return for it, she was to make any disposition of it she thought best. Mrs. Grimsley put it away. Little did any of those present dream under what circumstances it was to be opened and the contents revealed.

With a Little Cap

When the Lincolns had been in Washington a month or so, Captain Todd, Mrs. Lincoln's brother, was making a trip to Springfield, and Mrs. Lincoln went in his care a letter to my mother, and a little box in which was a cap for me. Here is the letter:

Washington, April 27, 1861.

My dear Mrs. Melvin:

Captain Todd leaves today for Springfield and has given me a promise to bring you some photographs of the boys, also a little bonnet cap for my sweet little nursemaid. I have no soldiers are guarding us, and if there is safety in numbers, I have every reason to feel secure. We are only hope for peace.

Our boys remember your dear little ones with much affection. I trust the day may come when they will be reunited.

I had intended requesting Mr. Melvin to have given me a promise to bring you some photographs of the boys, also a little bonnet cap for my sweet little nursemaid. I have no soldiers are guarding us, and if there is safety in numbers, I have every reason to feel secure. We are only hope for peace.

With kind regards to your family, I am, dear Mrs. Melvin, very truly, your friend, MARY LINCOLN.

Lincoln's Gratitude

It was the following year when my father and mother went up to Washington. My father went to call on the President. After the first greetings were over, and a few words exchanged, Mr. Lincoln said:

"Well, Dr. Melvin, and what can I do for you?"

"Not a thing; not a thing in the world," Mr. Lincoln, replied Father. "I just came in to make a little friendly call like we used to do in Springfield."

Mr. Lincoln seemed a bit surprised, smiled, and then looked very serious. In a moment he jumped from his chair, crossed the room, and again shook hands with my father. "I have to shake hands with you again, Dr. Melvin," he said heartily. "You're the first man from Springfield who has been to see me who didn't have an axe to grind. Since you haven't asked any favors, I'm going to reward you. The city is under military surveillance, as you know, and you must have a pass to get about. But I will send my carriage for your use tomorrow. You will take Mrs. Melvin and the other Springfield friends who are with you, and go where you wish, unquestioned."

Mr. Lincoln had so much appreciated the fact that an old neighbor and friend should call just for friendship's sake that he extended this great courtesy to my parents. In turn, it was hard for them to express their appreciation of his kind act.

Mr. Lincoln loved his home and friends in Springfield, and spoke of them with much feeling many times. He looked forward to returning and taking his place among them after his term of office should be over.

News of Assassination

I remember very well when the news of the assassination came. I was five years old and sleeping in my little trundle bed beside the huge four-poster that had been the Lincolns'. Our nurse, Mary, had been to market early in the morning and she returned with the news. I remember my father sitting straight up in this big bed and exclaiming:

"Is it possible! Is it possible! Who could think of killing so great and good a man!"

Not long after, almost the same company that had met at Mrs. Grimsley's that night to bid Lincoln farewell, met again at the same place. They talked of their friend, and then someone remembered the black bag that Lincoln had left. Mrs. Grimsley went to get it, and in the presence of all it was opened. It contained manuscripts of lectures, some of which he had delivered, and some of which he had not used. But these were prepared after the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and were given in a lecture course.

Each of the men present put his hand in the bag and drew forth a manuscript. Father drew two, both on the subject of "Science and Invention." One of these he later disposed of, but the other is to remain in our family.

How Brown University Treasures John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s Gift of Lincolniana



TRUMAN BARTLETT'S STATUE OF LINCOLN DOMINATES THE ROOM WHICH CONTAINS MORE THAN 7000 ARTICLES CONNECTED WITH THE LIFE OF THE EMANCIPATOR

McLellan Lincoln Collection Installed in John Hay Library

Henry L. Koopman, Librarian, Arranges Treasures With Thought for Safety, Beauty, Congruity, and Accessibility to Public

IN THE quiet of a small, beautifully planned upper room of the John Hay Library at Brown University the famous Charles Woodbury McLellan collection of Lincolniana, given to the university a little more than a year ago by John D. Rockefeller Jr., has at last been placed in its permanent arrangement. The possibility has passed that this collection, which is one of the truly great Lincoln collections of the world, might be broken up. It contains more than 7000 items, of autograph letters and documents, of books and broadsides, of sheet music and engravings, of medals, badges, and portraits.

It is the fruit of many years' labor on the part of a man who knew the Illinois of the Lincoln of the 50s, and who, even though he himself served with the Lost Cause, talked of Lincoln as a reverent man talk about the great figures of all time, as long ago as his children are able to remember. Mr. Rockefeller's gift included not only the collection itself, but provision for a suitable room in which to house it permanently.

There are about 130 Lincoln autograph letters and documents, and about 180 more autograph letters and other items relating to Lincoln's career. It was a pass issued by John Hay, the statesman whose name the library bears, that enabled

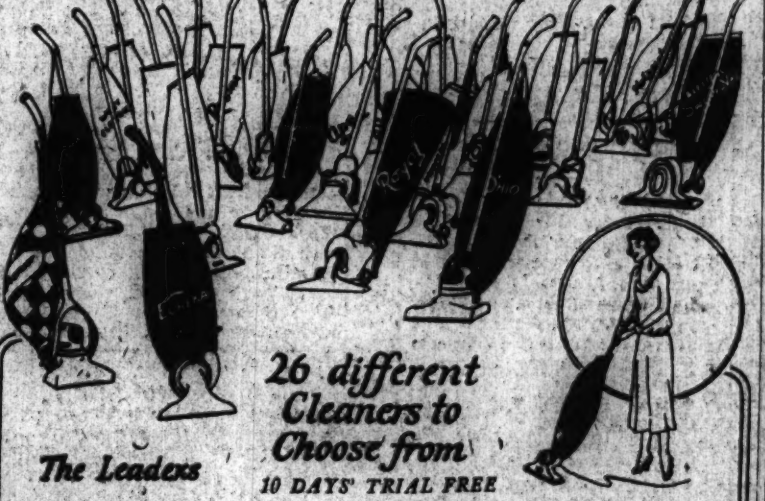
Charles Woodbury McLellan to come north after the surrender of Johnston's Army in 1865. Upon that pass John Hay had written, succinctly "He is a good egg."

When Mr. McLellan passed away in 1918 his Lincolniana went to the supervision of the American Art Association for sale at auction. The association waived certain of its rights, sacrificed certain revenues that would ordinarily have come to it when the negotiations that finally resulted in Mr. Rockefeller's purchase were opened.

One of Five Collectors

Mr. McLellan was one of five important collectors of Lincolniana. Sometimes sacrifices of personal gain and triumph were necessary in order that the efforts of all might progress evenly. The five frequently compared notes and divided up the possibilities at successive auctions. The first famous Lincoln collector in the United States was Andrew Boyd of Troy, N. Y. He began collecting Lincolniana in Lincoln's own day. In time the Boyd collection passed to William H. Lambert of Philadelphia and became the nucleus of a remarkably fine, large assemblage. The almost equally fine Judd Stewart collection has passed to

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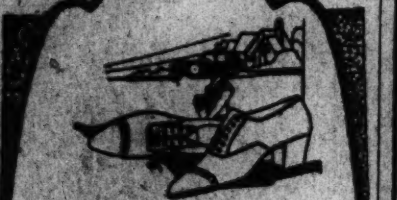
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copy of it that has appeared in print had 80 mistakes.

There is the graceful and delicate letter to Lady Villiers who had informed the British Ambassador of her desire for a Lincoln autograph. "Mrs. Villiers has informed me that Lady Villiers has expressed a wish for my autograph. I beg that her ladyship will accept the assurance of my sincere gratification at this opportunity to subscribe myself, very truly, Her Ladyship's Obedient Servant, A. Lincoln."

Arrangement of the Collection

The room selected by Henry L. Koopman, Librarian at the John Hay Library, is small and looks out over beautiful old trees. It is joined by a heavy door with the next room which contains a remarkable collection of Lincolniana. The walls in the Lincoln Room have been softly tinted above the bronze, severely dignified, grained cases that extend around the room and hold books and broadsides. Cases for the very large volumes, with their immense upper sections for medals and similar small items are set in the central space of the room, all arranged with a deft taste for proportion and an atmosphere of congruity with the flavor of the room's treasures. In a niche is the figure of Lincoln, modeled by Truman Bartlett, dated 1877. It represents the high achievement of an artist who, knowing well the individuality of his subject, desired to go beneath surface portraiture and to reach the character, the rugged virtue, the strength, the loneliness of the man who knew as well what it was to be hard and shrewd as to be kind and gentle. It is an eloquent endorsement of all that those coming into the room seek.

Mr. Rockefeller has done all such pilgrims an inestimable service. Dr. Koopman, in his administration, and in his generous arrangement for its accessibility to the public, has added to that service. To them, to the heirs of Mr. McLellan who have helped in the final arrangement of the collection, to the American Art Association for its co-operation, a debt is owed, "a debt repayable," as has been already written, "only in the diffusion of a knowledge that benefits the debtor himself."

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INTER-CIRCUIT POLO PLAY EXPECTED TO BE POPULAR

Intra-Circuit Games in Eight Sections Title Games in September

circuit polo championship tournament which promises to be one of the most attractive and interesting events to be held in Philadelphia. The tournament is being organized by the Philadelphia Country Club yesterday by the United States Polo Association, which is based at Philadelphia 12.

The championship is a new event on the polo program this year, and the competition, which is being held in three parts, with the intra-circuit play, will continue throughout the season, reaching its climax with the final at Philadelphia.

Each circuit in the association, of which there are eight, will hold its first circuit championship tournament. The teams will come together in September for the national title. Each team competing in the preliminary tournament must have within the circuit, and not less than three teams are required to play in the intra-circuit tournament. The winning four become eligible for the national championship event.

Each circuit team may have an equal chance of representation a limit of 12 goals has been placed on the teams competing and the inter-circuit play will be limited to one game and in the final championship games, will be played under handicap. However, no team can be handicapped more than six goals to any other team in the tournament.

Each circuit team has been appointed to take charge of the play in each of the circuits, with David Dows chairman

D. Clark, New England; F. L. Conely, central; J. B. Miller, Pacific Coast; F. C. Smith, Rocky Mountain; Maj. L. A. Beard, southern; J. H. Lapham, southwestern; and D. B. Turner, Rocky Mountain.

The circuit play will be under the direct supervision of a committee composed of J. W. Converse, David Dows, J. H. Lapham, L. L. Conely, and Col. J. R. Lindsey.

The central circuit and the Rocky Mountain circuits are two new units in the organization of the U. S. P. A., growing out of the old mid-western circuit, which expanded to such an extent that it had to be divided into two sections.

The United States association has offered a total of \$10,000 in prizes in the national championship tournament and individual trophies for the members of the victorious combination. The Philadelphia Country Club has offered prizes for the winner of the consolation tournament, and the Philadelphia Country Club is that are eliminated in the first round of the inter-circuit play.

The national championships must be completed by Aug. 15, after which the winning teams will proceed to Philadelphia for the national championship. The United States association, which will undertake to bear round-trip transportation of ponies and players, will also bear the cost of the winning team to the scene of the national title event.

After 40 minutes of close play emerged on the long side of a 29 to 23 score. The New Yorkers jumped into the lead in the opening minutes when Schuchman dropped two goals in. Navy tied up the count and from then until the closing minutes was in a constant struggle. Navy led at half time, 30 to 17, in the "open" game. Navy's last three minutes and overcame the locals.

HARVARD TEAM TO MAKE TRIP
Harvard University will send a team to play in the United States squash regatta to be held at the University of California to be held Feb. 21, 22, and 23. The trip has been approved by the athletic committee of the university and the Massachusetts district in coming tomorrow and the maximum is entry in 1934.

Bostonians were led to believe that

seven. In all probability only five of the players will be in the series at Boston. Last night Coach Cowles declared that the team would be ready to play at Debevoise's 26, H. N. Rawlins' 25 to E. M. Uphorn 25, and H. L. Smith 25 to the team at a date yet to be determined. He also entered the singles tournament.

ST. JEAN SERIES WINNER
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12 (Special)—Andrew St. Jean of this city has won the St. Jean series of matches with Benjamin Allen, here yesterday, in the final pair of their series in the title of champion of the city in the American Pocket-Billiard League. St. Jean took the first two matches, 100 to 79 in 11 innings, but Allen rallied, 100 to 79 in 10 innings, at night. St. Jean scored high in the afternoon, while Allen's 35 were high for Allen.

Professional hockey was sure in Boston, tonight, when the Boston Bruins met the present team's own president was not officiating in the N. H. L. has dropped a bit, and the two-man system was being used, an old-time professional day night. Ernest Runtons of Cornwall, an amateur referee, and Kenneth Wainwright, an old-time professional, worked with William Bell and Dr. Edward O'Leary.

William Hughes has obtained quite a reputation training athletes at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, in the tract to handle hockey players in Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Baseball Club during the summer.

HONORS ARE DIVIDED
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12 (Special)—Honors were divided here yesterday by

RED SOX SIGN CONNOLLY
The signed contract of M. T. Connolly, outfielder of the Boston American League Baseball Club, was received at the Red Sox headquarters yesterday afternoon. Connolly played last year with Bay City, where he hit for an average of .350.

Harry Wakenfield of Cleveland and A. J. Thurnblad of this city in the title race of the National Championship Three-Club Billiard Series. The local player captured the opener, 50 to 44 in 52 innings, but the visitor came back 59 to 47 in 63 frames. Wakenfield scored the high runs, 5 and 6, against Thurnblad's pair of 4 and 5.

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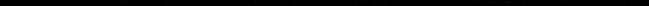
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Architecture—Musical Events—Art News

Michigan Artists' Annual Exhibit

Special Correspondence
MORE than 300 pictures by living Michigan artists, selected by an able jury from about 750 are on view in the Detroit Institute of Arts. The collection is not only twice as large as usual but is decidedly more progressive, refreshing and intriguing than ever. The 10 prizes have been given to work that is at least toward the modern. While the Scarab Club Gold Medal winner, John P. Wicker, has contributed practically the only decidedly outstanding picture, "Autumn," an almost Oriental theme, the average is certainly prophetic of vital growth in the vicinity of Detroit.

The oils exhibit a more finished style of painting than lately. There still appears a popular enthusiasm for the out-of-door picture treated with the white light and atmospheric character of impressionism. But this year, as never before, there are practically no radical pictures, although more work is of the primitive and cubistic phases of post-impressionism. Another mark is that of attractiveness.

The drawings and water colors are most encouraging. Perhaps the four prizes given in these departments have been an added inspiration. There are a few pieces of sculpture, nine by Samuel Cashman alone, who won the Scarab Club Gold Medal last year. In handling of volume, rhythmic line and plastic composition they are distinctly aesthetic, while interpreting in three-dimensional sculpture an abstract idea.

The Jury's Choices
 The jury that made the selection was composed of the following: the well-known progressive painter from New York City, Henry G. Keller, an impressionistic painter from Cleveland and William J. Edmondson, also a Cleveland artist, together with two local men, Roman Kryzanowsky and Percy Ives, the former radical in impulse, the latter naturally rather conservative. These last two were selected by a vote of the Scarab Club itself.

This jury made the following awards:
 The Scarab Club Gold Medal to Mr. John P. Wicker for "Autumn." His was considered the most important contribution to the success of the exhibition. In it a rather Eastern, rhythmic composition reveals a half draped figure seated in a landscape. Mr. Wicker has been painting and conducting an art school for years. His work has improved steadily. This picture with its emanation of tranquility, its symphonic composition of undulating lines and masses, with its sequence of greens balanced by lovely reds, all in pastel shades, surely deserves the laurel. Incidentally, the long, patient work, the masterful technique, has paid for it is sufficiently good to transmit the artist's concept in a perfected and pleasant manner. It is a truly aesthetic creation. The figure is neither too definitely Eastern nor Western. She is a joy in her blue and lacquer colored drapery, against the rolling landscape with its winding path and trees, soothing, alive, shimmering loveliness in an atmosphere of mystery.

The Frank C. Hecker prize for the best figure subject in oil went to Mr. Leon A. Makieliski of Ann Arbor for a delightful painting, "Pool of Mr. A. G. Fellman," a rich composition of blues, copper tones and violets. A figure half reclining on the floor, a polished kettle and a rush-covered chair make an unusual but pleasant horizontal panel.

The Austin A. Howe prize of \$100 for the best drawing went to Walter Speck of Detroit for a reclining nude. Another one by him of two figures in an interior is created out of magic with but a few lines and broad gray planes. By the minimum he has expressed the maximum. His drawing is as sketchy yet as satisfying as Degas, at times. Some people have liked his work better than anything else in the exhibit.

The Frederick Zeigen Prize to one who has never before received an

award in the Annual Exhibition for Michigan Artists, went to Alice Harris Hart for her mural decoration, "Human Progress." Slightly reminiscent of the Venetian Renaissance, it is distinctly mural and of good decorative color-handling in powder blues, saffron yellows and taupe browns. She is a neoclassicist to the region but is receiving recognition for her good work in numerous commissions.

The Mrs. Neville Walker first prize for a water color went to Sari Kryzanowsky for a "Portrait of My Sister." It is, perhaps, rather like a drawing with water color washes, toward the Gauguin imitators, but with all, well-composed in harmonious colors of equal intensity and value. The sisters in pale yellow are schematized, like silhouettes, and in the same plane with the post-green background and magenta vase of peonies. The artist is self-taught and has been working seriously certainly not more than three years. She is perhaps the most radical painter in the City of Detroit. However, the prize winning picture is not extreme, but an attractive decoration well conceived and executed with masterful talent.

The Mrs. Neville Walker second prize went to Hugh Monahan for "The Washboard," which but for its small dimensions and insignificance might be said to "out-Matisse Matisse" in some of the latter's "Interiors" or similar "harmonies of color."

Other Awards
 The trustees of the Detroit Museum of Art Founders' Society awarded the three prizes which they annually give. The first was a unanimous choice, a bronze of an amusing Negroes pickaninny as fine as a Verrocchio in spirit and technique, by Horace F. Colby. The second prize was given to Zoltan Seleschky for his big, summy pastel, "Vacation Time," of young bathers in a boat and by the stream, enjoying life to the full. It is interesting to see that this artist has departed from his penchant for Van Gogh, reverting to a more strictly impressionistic manner.

The third prize they gave to Miss Mildred Williams for her "Early Evening in Brittany." She has six pictures on view, all painted "like a man," bold in form and simple in effectively balanced colors. Perhaps the best in volume was her "Peonies," sold before the exhibit opened. She has just returned from France, helped, not hurt, by her study there, for she now is quite individual. Her pictures interpret her own vitality, as well as the forces in nature.

Extremes
 Aside from a few drawings and water colors, there are practically no pictures that could be called either too conservative or too radical. A member of the jury, Percy Ives, exhibits the most photographic one, a "Portrait of Commodore Schantz." As some one has said, it certainly does look as if the man in blue coat and white trousers could step out of the frame. But "art is art because it is not life." Strangely enough, the most radical picture is by a four-year-old prodigy (3), Nancy Johnson. Her picture (7), "Water," is a combination of splashes of color without form. It is less definite even than the most advanced form of post-impressionism, synchronism. It was passed by the jury without anyone knowing the age of the contributor.

The most impressive water colors are by four very individual artists. The first, in brilliant somewhat reminiscent of those by John LaFarge and Winslow Homer, are by Glen Tracy in such sunny impressionistic themes as "Land of Sunshine-Cuba" and "Ramparts of Morro Castle." We have already spoken of Sari Kryzanowsky's decorations of pure line and clean, attractive color. Using color in a very modern way for form and emotional effect, Vincent V. Chalmers has painted a fantasy called

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Children's Doorway Contest Interests All Minneapolis

THE production of great architecture in past ages was due not alone to the genius of master architects and builders of those ages. There must have been an appreciation of art and a demand for beautiful buildings on the part of the people for whom they were built. The fact that in some countries, in certain periods, the art and architecture



"OLD BARRAGE ON THE DELAWARE"
 From a Block Print by William S. Rice.

standing around spellbound by the wheezy squeals of the "hurdy-hurdy" and the antics of a uniformed monkey. These pictures are a happy balance of keen character study, satire and beauty, presented with that saving and always welcome wholesome humor.

After all the "half-baked" pictures which have been appearing recently, it surely is a delight to find artists realizing in a finished manner their ideas. Another of these is Roman Kryzanowsky, a member of the jury, whose still-life is almost as good as those of the Caracci. The best is of apple-blossoms in a china ginger jar of blue and white on a dull red-lacquer table with a background of the most delicious greenish yellow. Emotional in color, it is a decoration executed with a technique worthy of its spirit. This Polish artist is one of the best in Michigan, a thinker as well as technician, who has studied and worked all over the world. He believes that every painting should convey an idea, should be designed in color and be decorative.

In fine, Michigan may well be proud of her painters today. This year after a whole series of annual exhibits, there is no hint of "resting on the oars." The live, progressive urge of Detroit and its environs from which most of the pictures come, seems to have affected the art world there as well as the business life. In fact, several towns, including Toronto, Ont., have asked for a representative collection to be selected from this exhibit for a showing to their own citizens.

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of architecture was conducted, based upon material furnished by the committee of architects. Drawings of the orders were placed in the school-rooms, which were made the subject of drawing-lessons during the period in which the doorways were being published.

The interest in this contest extended far beyond the school children who participated. Teachers, parents, relatives and friends seemed to vie with the children in identifying the doorways, and in studying architecture. The common remark heard in homes, on the street, everywhere, was, "How may doorways have you guessed?" For once, architecture seemed to be the city's chief interest.

The results of the doorway contest are well expressed in Miss Foster's own words: "What this contest means for Minneapolis in art appreciation cannot be overestimated. It is certain that the majority of students who participated have been so thoroughly aroused by the contest that they never will pass a building again without noting the architectural design of the front. And the public at large has been greatly interested. There has been awakened among residents an appreciation of architectural beauty scattered throughout the city. Summed up, the results of this contest, which furnished abundant opportunity for concrete observation, appear as follows:

"Development of observation, appreciation and memory; a desire to investigate; interesting correlation with other school subjects; the knowledge that art does not mean drawing, painting and sculpture alone, but includes architecture as well, and an awakening on the part of the future citizens to try to understand more clearly this mute recorder that protects us from the elements and exposes us to future generations."

A special matinee of Ibsen's play "The Lady from the Sea" is to be given soon at the Lyric Theater. Hammersmith, with Mme. Liliehl Ibsen, Ibsen's granddaughter, playing the part of Ellida.

Henry W. Savage has acquired the American rights to "L'Instituted," by Dario Nicodemi. It has been produced with success here as "The School Teacher."

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 Sells Hotel, Luncheon and Dinner
 Also a La Carte Service
 Estimates given for Weddings, Banquets, etc.

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The Chicago Orchestra; a Concert of Organ Music

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Of the program interpreted by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concert Feb. 8 and 9, the most important constituent undoubtedly was Strauss' "Don Quixote"—important not by reason of its superior matter, but because of the exceptional virtuosity with which it was performed by Frederick Stock and his musicians. There are many and ingenious effects in "Don Quixote," but not much music. Some of the effects, too, are wearing a little thin and, it would seem, the work in hurrying to the cavernous chambers wherein time stores the music that is forgotten and of no account. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the interpretation was the skill and understanding with which the principal violoncello part—that which ostensibly characterizes "Don Quixote"—was performed by Alfred Wallenstein.

The program opened with Handel's "Fanny" concerto grosso, which had been transcribed by Sigismund Bachrich, not altogether to its advantage, as an example of eighteenth-century art. The second division of the concert, devoted to Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" and the finale from "Siegfried," was played with astonishing beauty of tone and feeling.

A concert given Feb. 2 by the Illinois State Council of the National Association of Organists, assisted by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, was, in its intent at least, one of the major operations of the season. The Illinois council presented this program with a view of demonstrating the resources of the organ in conjunction with the orchestra and as a solo instrument. Solos were played by Edwin Stanley Seder and

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
BELMONT Theat. 48 E. of Ry. Bk. 8:30
 Mat. 2:30
BLANCHE BATES
 IN "MRS. PARTBIDGE PRESENTS"
JOLSON'S 50th St. & 4th Ave. Bk. 8:30
 Mat. 2:30
THE STUDENT PRINCE
 IN REIDELBERG
NICKERBOCKER B'way & 38 St. Bk. 8:30
 Mat. 2:30
MARVIN in "DIPLOMA"
MILLER in "DIPLOMA"
D. KRITZER'S NEW YORK Mat. Daily 8:30
HIPPODROME B'way & 38 St. Bk. 8:30
 Mat. 2:30
KEITH'S PAGODA OF 1000 ORCHES
 WORLD NOVELTIES
 Chas. 46th St. Theat. W. of Ry. Bk. 8:30
 Mat. 2:30
 The Laugh Session
CENTURY Theat. 624 E. of Ry. Bk. 8:30
 Mat. 2:30
THE LOVE SONG
 44th St. Theat. West of B'way. Bk. 8:30
 Mat. 2:30
BETTY LEE
 Ambassadors B'way & 38 St. Bk. 8:30
 Mat. 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
 and GREGORY KELLY
 in "BADGES"
 Comedy Theatre
 Direction of JULES HURTIG
Shen's "Candida" at 48th St. Theatre.
 Even. 8:35. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:35 and
 Lincoln's Birthday, B'ry. 1178.
Presented by Actors Theatre with this cast:
 Katharine Cornell, Pedro de Cordoba, Richard Bird, Elizabeth Patterson, Ernest Cassart and Gerald Hamer.

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
BELMONT Theat. 48 E. of Ry. Bk. 8:30
 Mat. 2:30
BLANCHE BATES
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MARVIN in "DIPLOMA"
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 Mat. 2:30
KEITH'S PAGODA OF 1000 ORCHES
 WORLD NOVELTIES
 Chas. 46th St. Theat. W. of Ry. Bk. 8:30

meyer.

Stock Exchange Holiday

The leading stock exchanges and commodity markets of the United States were closed today in observance of Lincoln's birthday.

ALL LINES OF TRADE BETTER IN CLEVELAND

Coal Industry Alone Backward—Leaders Optimistic Over Outlook

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12 (Special).—Following on the heels of the post-election business upsurge, figures are coming to hand for December and January in the Cleveland district indicate that there has been substantial improvement in virtually all lines except coal.

Conservative business leaders here expect 1925 to exceed last year by a large margin in the matter of general business, except possibly in the strictly building construction field. The Cleveland district as a whole, is going along generally at about 80 per cent of capacity. The index of production in the basic industries, as compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank here, shows there has been an upturn during December and January aggregating about 30 per cent. This increased industrial activity was accompanied, the index shows, by an advance of about 5 per cent in factory employment.

Leaders in business and finance here are conservative in their estimates of what lies ahead in 1925, but are a unit in asserting that the remainder of the year will see a further increase in the improved general situation, especially in the textile and automobile industries. Their greatest concern is about the coal mining situation in this territory, where Ohio's unionized mines are forced to compete with the non-union mines of Kentucky.

Cleveland, called the second city in the United States in automobile production, is a heavy buyer of sheet steel and automobile equipment. According to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, a distinct upturn in the industry, although it is not expected to approach the peaks established in 1923.

Cleveland also claims rank as second city in the textile manufacturing industry. The fact that leading mills have advanced prices materially and withdrawn many of their lines, leads observers in this field to believe this industry is due to stage a sizeable come-back this year.

The present year is expected to show a better labor season, also. Last year, ore and coal shipments fell off sharply because of the slack demand that followed the blowing out of stacks in the Pittsburgh and Youngstown steel districts, and because of the strike at the ranges in the northwest resulted in a smaller demand for coal. This year, however, there is already enough forward buying at hand to assure better operations in both fields and a consequent increase in traffic on the Great Lakes, especially in coal and iron ore.

The steel industry here is running at about 75 per cent, compared with 50 per cent six months ago. The automobile industry is also around 75 per cent, while last December it was hovering at as low as 40 per cent. The textile industry is operating in spots at capacity, in other places at 90 per cent and in a few isolated instances at around 70 per cent. The large refining companies here are optimistic over the outlook for the crude oil and gasoline industries this year.

Crude rubber is destined to go higher, according to leading observers in this field. They base their predictions on the fact that the floating supply at home and abroad is the smallest it has been in years. London, especially, is reporting a dearth in crude materials, and this condition soon will be reflected here keenly, Akron interests think.

Bank Deposits Increase
Distribution of goods was greater in December than was the case for the corresponding month in 1923, but this showed a slight drop in January due to a quite general fall that swept this portion of the state. As February reports begin to come in, this fall, it is indicated, has been overcome, and business once again in the field of trade is seeking substantially higher levels.

At the Federal Reserve Bank the

rapid return flow of currency after the holiday trade resulted up to Jan. 31 last in a reduction of earning assets equal to the drop in the corresponding season a year ago. Deposits in savings institutions, however, have shown a considerable increase in some instances, while as a whole they have shown substantial gains. Cleveland today has more money deposited in its banks than at any previous time in its history. This condition is said to be true of every bank in this territory.

Building operations here in 1924, including the immediate suburbs, totaled \$49,723,000. This included a large number of major structures. The January permits show that while there have been 15 per cent more new structures under construction than in the corresponding month of last year, the total value of the current permits is about 25 per cent under those of last year.

ITALY IS BUYING MORE MACHINERY FROM AMERICA

The growing popularity of American machinery in Italy should encourage the American machinery exporter to renewed efforts in foreign markets, according to the Industrial Machinery Division of the United States Department of Commerce.

American exports of industrial machinery to Italy, as indicated by the United States customs returns, have increased approximately 81 per cent in the first nine months of 1924 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1923 when comparative figures were \$1,070,337 and \$1,917,777 were reported. According to figures given in Italian imports statistics, sales of American machinery in that country have practically quadrupled in the last two years.

Conclusions reached from a study of both sources of trade information above indicated a decided advance in sales of American industrial machinery of virtually all types in Italy, and show further the lessening ability of low-exchange European countries to compete successfully in the Italian machinery market.

The leading factors in this gain are increased purchases of mining, oil, well, and pumping machinery—foreign machinery—oil, well, and pumping machinery—and a gain of nearly 200 per cent in purchases of metal-working machinery. Of the latter, orders for various types of sharpening and grinding machines showed the greatest advance.

SPAIN GRADUALLY REDUCING DEFICIT

The Spanish Government financial situation continues to improve, with increased public confidence in the future reduction of the national deficit through large decreases in Moroccan expenditures, and through the new determination of the Military Directorate to eliminate superfluous expenditures, and enforce further administrative economies, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce by Assistant Trade Commissioner Burke, Madrid.

The Directorate has just announced an estimated deficit of 50,000,000 pesetas for current fiscal year, as compared with 575,000,000 pesetas last year. Total extinction of the deficit within five years is promised.

NO FRISCO CONSOLIDATION PLANS
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Earnings of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway are running about 10 to 12 per cent ahead of last year, according to Chairman E. N. Brown, who said that the road never had been in better condition. Mr. Brown asserted that the Frisco had no consolidation plans on its slate at the present time and had no intention of taking over the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, as recently reported.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT \$108,000
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Stock exchange membership of Frederick W. Droege has been sold to David M. Mink, Jr., and the seat of Harry Raymond to Barton E. Buckman. The first sale was at \$108,000 and second national. Previous sale was \$110,000.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have authorized the declaration of the required 60 days notice that at the annual meeting of stockholders on April 14 authority would be requested to increase the company's indebtedness.

CRUDE RUBBER IMPORTS
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Rubber Association reports that imports of all grades of crude rubber in January were 23,960 tons, compared with 21,611 in January, 1924.

SOUTHWESTERN CARRIERS HAVE SPLENDID YEAR

Largest Six Roads Net Gains Over 1923—Interesting Dividend Situation

Among the railroads of the country, the southwestern carriers have in particular shown excellent recuperative power in 1924, demonstrating large earning capabilities under favorable conditions.

Of the largest eight roads in the southwestern territory, six will show larger net income than in 1923. Of the other two, one—the Kansas City Southern—will show better earnings from operations than it did last year. St. Louis-Southwestern Railway is the only large carrier in this group whose earnings have declined to any extent this year, and even this system will show almost \$8 a share on its common stock.

The following table shows earnings a common share for each of these roads in 1924 (partly estimated) and 1923:

Road	1924	1923
N. Orl.-Mex. & Pac.	\$11.15	\$10.15
International-Gt. Northern	10.50	9.50
Kansas City Southern	8.50	8.43
Missouri Pacific	8.50	7.50
St. Louis-San Francisco	12.00	11.00
St. Louis-Southwestern	8.00	10.17
Texas & Pacific	6.50	5.43

*On preferred stock.

Stock Market Activity
In addition to showing large increases in earnings, the southwestern railroads were also notable for the stock market activities of their securities during the year now coming to an end.

The table below shows high and low prices and advances for the stocks of each of these roads during 1924:

Road	High	Low	Adv.
N. Orl.-Mex. & Pac.	115	110	5
Inter-Gt. Northern	110	105	5
Kansas City Southern	85	80	5
Missouri Pacific	85	80	5
St. Louis-San Francisco	120	115	5
St. Louis-Southwestern	80	75	5
Texas & Pacific	65	60	5

The advance in the price of International-Great Northern adjustment is shown in the table because of the fact that no stock of this road is listed. New Orleans, Texas & Mexico bought the outstanding capital stock of the International-Great Northern.

The 20-point gain in the market price of Gulf Coast Lines capital stock was the result of the 15 per cent extra dividend declared by that road and its acquisition by the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Kansas City Southern
Despite the fact that it has a long dividend record, Kansas City Southern preferred stock advanced less than any of the other securities listed. This road's common stock, however, sold 24 points above the low for the current year on the belief that the directors will inaugurate common dividends in 1925.

Action of the board of directors in placing Missouri Pacific-Texas preferred stock on a \$5 annual dividend basis resulted in the high price for that stock, while the advance in the price of "Katy" common was in sympathy with the general group movement.

Gains in the market prices of both classes of Missouri Pacific stock were the result of the decisive improvement that this road made in 1924.

After an almost disastrous showing in 1921, 1922 and 1923, "Mop" changed its management, with the result that its business showed more of an increase over the previous year than that of any railroad in the country.

BANGOR ROAD GAINS IN 1924

Gross Above 1923 and Net Establishes Record—Dividend Twice Earned

In spite of the fact that the railroads operating in New England generally showed a substantial decrease in gross earnings in 1924, compared with 1923, Bangor & Aroostook, the road operating "farthest north" in this territory, recorded an increase of about 2.5 per cent.

The management was able to handle this larger volume of business with a very small increase in operating expenses. The result was a ratio of operating expenses to gross of only 73.6 per cent, against 75 per cent in 1923. This is an exceptionally low basis.

It is interesting to note that this was not achieved through any tightening of maintenance. The significant fact is that transportation expenses were actually cut \$155,249, while maintenance of equipment was increased \$158,728 over 1923 and maintenance of way was only \$24,445 less than in the preceding year.

Surplus after charges, \$722,240, was virtually the largest ever attained by Bangor & Aroostook. Allowing for dividends on the \$5,450,000 7 per cent preferred, balance was equal to 12.4 per cent, or \$6.20 a share on the 77,200 common stock, par value \$50.

It will be recalled that the former \$8.00 shares were increased to 77,200 by reduction in the par value from \$100 to \$50, and that public offering was made of the new common at \$42.50 a share.

In 1923 surplus after charges was \$594,911, equivalent, after preferred dividends to \$9.19 a share on the 38,600 shares of common stock then outstanding while in 1922 the balance for the common was \$11.21 a share. Regular

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DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The railroad of Henry Ford's, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, in 1924, according to figures made available today, were approximately half the amount paid for the property in 1920. Contrary of the time for about \$5,000,000. Last year's net operating income totaled \$2,414,000, an increase of almost \$500,000 over 1923.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE
LONDON, Feb. 12.—Board of Trade reports British January foreign trade as imports, \$138,907,000, compared with \$131,649,000 in December; exports, \$167,061,000, re-exports \$13,244,000. December exports and re-exports totaled \$31,355,000.

ROCK ISLAND'S LOADINGS
CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Rock Island Lines in the first seven days of February made available today, were approximately 26,562 in the corresponding period in January and 29,928 last year.

CUBAN SUGAR OUTPUT
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—National City Bank estimates Cuban sugar production to Jan. 31 at 1,050,235 long tons, compared with 895,672 in the corresponding period last year.

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NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Consolidated statement of National City Bank Company as of Dec. 31, 1924, as submitted to stock exchange shows total assets \$1,421,223,671. Surplus totaled \$45,000,000 undivided profits \$10,297,556.

CENTRAL STEEL CO.
Central Steel Company as of Dec. 31, 1924, shows total assets \$25,434,921, compared with \$23,526,419 at end of 1923 and surplus of \$15,955,401, compared with \$14,532,958.

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BRITAIN'S NEED FOR CURRENCY CONVERTIBILITY

Not Yet Committed to Gold Standard—Arguments for a "Managed Currency"

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The British Government is hovering on the brink of the cliff, involving waters of currency convertibility. A legacy of the Great War was an inflated pound starting on a paper basis, with a prohibition on exports of gold. Now, inflation of the British currency has largely ceased, at least so far as concerns gold, and competent financiers are pressing the British Government to commence specie payments, and to lift the embargo upon the export of gold. Just as was done a century ago after the Peninsular War, the last occasion when Britain departed from a convertible currency.

Mr. Frederick C. Goodenough, in his presidential speech at the last annual shareholders' meeting of Barclay's Bank, England, strongly supported this proposal. His view is that sterling exchange is now certain to reach dollar parity, and that there is an ample supply of gold in Britain to enable it to be kept there without injury to trade.

Gold Supply Ample. He estimates this supply at \$155,000,000, a sum which the economist, Mr. Harold Cox, who spoke at the same meeting, compared with the \$35,000,000, which was all that the Bank of England had in the Bank of England amounted to 25 years ago when a convertible currency was in use. The sum now available, Mr. Cox said, is nearly half the total of the gold quoted for the United States.

British capitalists claim, in these circumstances, that provided the Bank of England can obtain support from the Federal Reserve Bank to meet any sudden emergency there need be no fear of any necessity for London to raise its discount rates unduly in order to prevent loss of specie. It is argued in this connection that America is bound to help Britain in the matter, since, being both a creditor nation and the largest industrial world holder of gold, it is materially interested in stimulating the demand on which the purchasing value of this metal depends.

Dollar Descends. Mr. Reginald McKenna, presiding at the last annual meeting in London of the Midland Bank, emphasized this point when he observed that sterling's approach to parity is "not because the pound will have climbed up to meet the American dollar, but because the dollar, under pressure of surplus supply of gold, will have come down to the level of the pound."

Other criticism is also vocal. Mr. John F. Darling, one of the directors of the bank of which Mr. McKenna is chairman, has published a statement in which he raises general weighty objections to England's adopting a gold standard.

Mr. Darling points out that Britain is now in an unprecedented position in having to remit a vast sum in dollars annually to the United States in liquidation of war debt, irrespective of what may happen to exchange. England is further in difficulties owing to its own adverse balance of trade, and the enormous extent of unemployment prevailing among its industrial classes.

Need Exchange Control. In these circumstances, Mr. Darling regards it as of the utmost importance to retain ability to control exchange without restriction, and to have for internal loans to struggling industries.

"In view of the magnitude and duration of the transaction involved," he says, "who can say that it will not be necessary from time to time for the exchange to fall and so bring into play the natural corrective of a stimulus to exports and a check to imports in order that our debt may be liquidated?"

If this ability were removed, as might be the case under gold-standard conditions, he forces a danger lest Britain should be reduced to "an American controlled gold standard, which must inevitably result in the United States becoming the dominant financial power, with England their tributary and satellite, and New York the world's financial center."

Say Interests Opposed. It is not the only argument heard in Britain against the reestablishment of a gold standard currency. In this matter it has been claimed here that British and American interests are opposed to one another. The statement is heard that Britain wants gold to be cheap, since it has to buy this commodity wherever to repay America. America on the contrary is described as wanting a value that is to be dear, since this enhances the value of all overseas dollar credits.

If this be true it means against Britain's reversed gold standard, since such reversal might increase the demand for this metal, and thus enhance its value measured in necessities of life. A third criticism relies upon the proposition that the purchasing power of a currency based upon gold is less stable in value than paper may be, if honestly and efficiently controlled.

This depends upon the well-known fact that when a currency's purchasing power is falling, a boom in industry is likely to occur, since wages adjust themselves lower than do the prices of raw material.

When the purchasing power of gold is rising, on the other hand, the reverse process takes place and a slump results.

Deary Booms and Slumps. These alternating booms and slumps, it is argued, are bad for trade, and can be most avoided when a paper currency, since in this case purchasing power can be increased or lowered at discretion by banking measures which can be taken irrespective of the effect they may have upon the movements of gold.

Referring to this in his recent statement, Mr. McKenna, while declaring his opinion that "so long as nice people out of ten in every country think the gold standard the best, it is the best," and went on to say that "a managed currency could be kept more stable than the gold standard, and that would not mean to suspend specie payment."

Still a Creditor Nation. It may be added, with regard to criticism based upon the hypothesis that British indebtedness to America is taking into account private as well as public lending and borrowing, that the United States is a creditor nation, and that Britain is still a creditor nation.

The whole matter is shortly to be debated in the House of Commons. British opinion meanwhile is divided. British banks and financial interests are inclined to support conversion to a gold standard, but there is strong opposition to it in the rest of the country.

Issues all practical forms of Life and Endowment-Life Insurance from small amounts up to \$175,000 on a single life.



Group Insurance, special forms and amounts on Sub-Standard Lives, Annuities and Total Permanent Disability.

Summary of the Sixty-Second Annual Report To the Massachusetts Insurance Department as of December 31, 1924

In general, this statement shows that the Company is now stronger financially than at any period in its history; also that it is writing more new business and paying larger dividends to policyholders.

The Company now carries Insurance on the paid-for basis amounting to **\$2,032,189,395** in policies on the lives of some 3,500,000 persons.

To insure the fulfillment of these contracts the Company maintains assets amounting to **\$333,197,054** Of this the Policyholders' Reserves, on the exacting Massachusetts Standard, amount to **\$287,180,280**

In addition to the Reserves there are liabilities for future payments to policyholders and others, aggregating **\$18,409,499**

Including **\$9,400,000** for policyholders' dividends payable in 1925.

After providing for these liabilities, totalling **\$305,589,779**

The Company has Contingent Surplus Assets, or Emergency Fund, of **\$27,607,275**

The New Insurance issued by the Company in 1924 (an increase of 13% over 1923), was **\$337,381,939**

The Gross Income (an increase of 9.5% over 1923) was **\$85,475,851**

TWENTY YEARS' GROWTH

	1904	1924
ASSETS	\$31,707,626	\$333,197,054
LIABILITIES	28,268,598	305,589,779
SURPLUS	3,439,028	27,607,275
Insurance in force	356,173,163	2,032,189,395
Ratio of Assets to Insurance in Force	One-Eleventh	One-Sixth

Since the Company began business in 1862 its payments to policyholders, plus the present reserve to their credit, aggregate

RESULTS TO POLICYHOLDERS

In death and other claim payments in 1924 averaging, per working day	\$109,545
for every hour	13.693
every minute	228
Aggregating (13% more than in 1923) Added from income to Policyholders' Reserve	\$32,863,659
Making total paid and credited on policyholders' account in 1924	\$24,819,694
	\$57,683,353

WALTON L. CROCKER, President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Walton L. Crocker, Elwyn G. Preston, Edward F. Woods, George S. Smith, Charles L. Ayling, Robert K. Eaton, Charles F. Adams, Louis K. Liggett, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, Ernest B. Dane, Howard Conoley, Fred E. Nason, George R. Nutter, Thomas M. Devlin, Guy W. Cox.

BIG RISE IN STOCK PRICES ADDS BILLIONS

Appreciation of Equities of Large Companies Tremendous

It has been said that the election of President Coolidge and a Republican Congress last November meant billions of dollars to the country.

Such general statements as the above are difficult to measure accurately. But the stock market affords a yardstick by which some idea of the public's attitude on the election may be deduced.

Since Nov. 8, the day before the election, the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials has advanced 23.37 points; the railroads have advanced 30.12 points, and the copper 9.13 points.

It has become generally acknowledged that the election was primarily responsible for this upward movement which has assumed the proportions of one of the greatest bull markets yet known.

Election Worth Billions. While it would be a monumental task to compute the stock market appreciation in dollars of the hundreds

Company	Close Nov. 3	Close Nov. 10	Adv.
Allied Chemical	20 3/4	21 1/4	1/2
American Can	137 1/2	140 1/2	3
American Car & Foundry	184	188 1/2	4 1/2
Am Int Corp	23 1/2	24 1/2	1
American Locomotive	79 1/2	81 1/2	2
American Smelting	104	107 1/2	3 1/2
American Sugar	64 1/2	66 1/2	2
American Tel & Tel	128	131 1/2	3 1/2
Armstrong	36 1/2	37 1/2	1
Atchafalpa	109 1/2	111 1/2	2
Baltimore & Ohio	80 1/2	82 1/2	2
Bethlehem Steel	41 1/2	42 1/2	1
Brook-Mann Trans	100 1/2	102 1/2	2
Chicago North Western	61 1/2	63 1/2	2
Chicago R & Pac	24 1/2	25 1/2	1
Chile Copper	25 1/2	26 1/2	1
Consolidated Gas	71 1/2	73 1/2	2
General Electric	25 1/2	26 1/2	1
General Motors	87 1/2	89 1/2	2
Goodrich	100 1/2	102 1/2	2
Grant Northern	108 1/2	110 1/2	2
Kennecott	47 1/2	48 1/2	1
Lehigh Valley	64 1/2	66 1/2	2
Louisville & Nashville	99 1/2	101 1/2	2
Macmillan	125 1/2	127 1/2	2
Marietta Oil	25 1/2	26 1/2	1
Maxwell	69 1/2	71 1/2	2
McKesson	17 1/2	18 1/2	1
Minneapolis	21 1/2	22 1/2	1
Phillips 66	34 1/2	35 1/2	1
Nash Motors	26 1/2	27 1/2	1
North American	24 1/2	25 1/2	1
Northern Pacific	64 1/2	66 1/2	2
Omaha	17 1/2	18 1/2	1
Pan Am Pet	51 1/2	53 1/2	2
Pennsylvania	44 1/2	46 1/2	2
St Olaf	24 1/2	25 1/2	1
Radio Corporation	28 1/2	29 1/2	1
St Louis	37 1/2	39 1/2	2
Sears Roebuck	125 1/2	127 1/2	2
Southern Pacific	94 1/2	96 1/2	2
Southern Railway	24 1/2	25 1/2	1
St Olaf	24 1/2	25 1/2	1
Studebaker	30 1/2	31 1/2	1
U S C Pipe	121 1/2	123 1/2	2
U S Steel	109 1/2	111 1/2	2
Wabash	16 1/2	17 1/2	1
Wells Fargo	72 1/2	74 1/2	2
Westinghouse	82 1/2	84 1/2	2
Woolworth	108 1/2	110 1/2	2

Total \$1,549,771,180

* Ex one share of Electric Bond & Share Securities Corporation at 47 1/2.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING GAINS

Dominions, Other Than India, May Produce 250,000 Bales This Year

It is estimated that some 250,000 bales (400 lbs. each) of cotton will be produced this year within the limits of the British overseas dominions, colonies and protectorates other than India, comparing with 78,400 bales produced in the cotton year 1918-19 and 178,730 bales produced in the cotton year 1922-23.

Of course India for years has been a very large producer of cotton, her output for 1923 having been 4,209,000 bales of 478 pounds net; while Egypt, which is apt to be thought of in connection with the British Empire although now politically independent, produces annually in the neighborhood of 1,400,000 bales.

Through the auspices of the British Cotton Growing Association, the cultivation of cotton in the British Empire, outside of India, is promoted and encouraged with the anticipation that in time the world's supplies will be augmented, and Lancashire reassured as to the sufficiency of the raw material.

According to figures received by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York from its British Information Service, the extension of cotton growing within the British Empire to-day is chiefly concerned with the construction of new railways—mostly in the African colonies and protectorates.

Profiting by the bitter experience of the United States in regard to the boll weevil, the Australians plant their cotton annually, and after harvest all the bushes are burned off. Therefore weevils and other insects have very little chance of thriving. As a further precaution, no seeds are permitted to be planted unless they are supplied by the Agricultural Department. Only the varieties which will produce the best staple are allowed to be sold.

The British Cotton Growing Association is endeavoring to develop the growth of cotton in Punjab, India. Mesopotamia, which has come under British control only since the war, is directly becoming something of a factor in cotton production. The output of 1923-24 was 3300 bales compared with 60 bales in 1920-21.

DENMARK LOAN. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—It is understood that the banking group including Brown Bros., the Danish Security Corporation, White Weld & Co. has bought \$20,000,000 of Danish Government bonds of 1923-24 at 100.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, Feb. 12.—Consols for money are quoted at 84 1/2. De Beers 2 1/2. Rand 2 1/2. Bar silver 21 1/2. Per ounce, money 3 per cent. Discount rates—Short bill 3 1/2. Three months 4 1/2. Six months 5 1/2. One year 6 1/2.

STANDARD INVESTMENT SECURITIES

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY (COMMON STOCK) 7 1/2% Dividend Paid Gold Debentures, due Jan. 1, 1925.

80% and interest, to yield 7.75%.

SIEMENS & HALSKKE 7 1/2% Dividend Paid Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1925.

80% and interest, to yield 7.75%.

SAXON PUBLIC WORKS, INC. First Mortgage 7 1/2% Gold Debenture Loan, due Feb. 1, 1925.

80% and interest, to yield 7.80%.

EST RAILROAD COMPANY OF FRANCE 7 1/2% Dividend Paid Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1925.

80% and interest, to yield 8.10%.

Descriptive circulars upon request.

John Torrey Hawkins Third National Bank Building Springfield, Mass.

State Street Trust Co.

33 STATE STREET COFFEE SQUARE OFFICE 261 Boylston Street

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH Corner Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston St. BOSTON, MASS.

Member Federal Reserve System

Seybolt & Seybolt

Third National Bank Building SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Power & Light Bonds

Our list of quotations covering Springfield securities sent on request. Our markets will please you.

SAFETY FOR SAVINGS

In our first concern for our customers, and all our resources are freely open, by mail or in person, to anyone seeking advice. Only high grade bonds or preferred stocks should be bought by most people. Today we recommend New Orleans Public Service 7 per cent. Gold Debentures at 100, yielding 7 1/2%.

A. L. COLTON & CO., INC. 85 Wall Street, New York City Telephone Hanover 1080

SHOP WHOLESALERS' MEETING

The New England Shoe Wholesalers' Association elected George W. Bliss of Portland, Me., its president at the annual meeting of the organization yesterday at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building. Other officers chosen were: Vice-president, Frank F. Nutter of Boston; secretary-treasurer, Thomas F. Anderson; members of the executive committee, Stanley M. Lane of H. Rich and M. F. Gaddis of Boston, Byron S. Watson of Providence and M. M. Converse of Malden.

ARMY WINS BY ONE POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The most interesting basketball game of the season here, yesterday, against New York University by the score of 25 to 24. Rooms of the Army was the leading score with seven goals from the field. At half time the score was in favor of the Army 13 to 14. The score was twice tied by New York in the opening period and once in the second, but the Army was never able to take the lead.



"THE WALDORF-ASTORIA" of PHILADELPHIA

The spirit of hospitality and service—for which The Waldorf-Astoria has world-wide fame—extends in like degree to The Bellevue-Stratford. It is truly "the Waldorf-Astoria of Philadelphia."

And why not? Both of these great hotels are affiliated in business management; both aptly combine the hospitality and traditions of the past with the conveniences and comforts of the present—and both are regarded by a distinguished clientele, as "homes-away-from-home" instead of mere places to stop.

To the Discriminating Traveler Philadelphia Suggests But One Hotel

THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD

BROAD AND WALNUT STREETS

Other hotels under the direction of

BOOMER-DU PONT PROPERTIES CORPORATION

The WALDORF-ASTORIA The NEW WILLARD

NEW YORK WASHINGTON

The WINDSOR MONTREAL

Bookings now being made at The Windsor for Montreal's Winter sports—now in full season

WM. WHITFIELD & COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants OREGON BUILDING PORTLAND, OREGON

TWO MILLIONS BY 1930

This is a forecast of Detroit's growth, based by its public utilities upon past records.

Such progress assures Detroit real estate values.

Carefully selected and appraised Detroit apartment and office buildings are the security back of United First Mortgage Bonds.

Our literature describes many offerings. Send today. You can find here the kind of an investment you wish to make.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE BOND CO. LIMITED 536 Michigan Building DETROIT, MICH.

7% BONDS

6 1/2% and First Mortgage Security

INVEST YOUR MONEY WHERE IT WILL BE SAFE

Any banker or real estate investor will tell you that carefully selected first mortgages on improved real estate afford the best security in the world for savings or surplus funds.

Arnold 6 1/2% Guaranteed First Mortgage Bonds are held in first-class banks because they have back of them the most reliable security in the world. They are guaranteed by Arnold and Company, a long record of achievement. Organized in 1923, Arnold and Company has handled many operations and has never lost a dollar for any investor.

Your money might earn more. Invested in Arnold 6 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds, you know it is safe. It returns you an income of \$100, \$200 and \$1000 on ten bonds of \$1,000 each.

Write for Booklet No. 6

ARNOLD AND COMPANY 1416 EYE ST. N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

7% for 10 YEARS

"Safeguarded Security"

STRAUSS Long Term First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds assure the investor a return of 7% on his investment for a period of 10 to 12 years.

These Bonds possess every Strauss feature and in addition offer the bond buyer an increasing margin of safety as bonds near maturity.

THE STRAUSS CORPORATION 9th Floor, Penobscot Building DETROIT, MICH.

No connection with any other bond house

COUPON

THE STRAUSS CORPORATION 9th Floor, Penobscot Building, DETROIT, MICH. CM-3-13

Send me without obligation, Descriptive Circular G-31.

Name

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Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds BOUGHT AND SOLD

Members: Chicago Board of Trade, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Vancouver Stock Exchange, etc., etc.

W. H. LOGAN & CO., Limited Vancouver, Canada

ESTABLISHED 1888 HINGKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE EIGHTH FLOOR Boston Insurance Exchange 65 BROAD STREET, BOSTON CORNER MILE ST.

J. G. KRILL COMPANY EARNINGS

J. G. Krill Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports net of \$771,841, equal after preferred dividends to \$234 a share on 14,210,000 common, compared with \$214.83 or \$77.84 a share in 1923.

RADIO

Merchants Will See
Radiocasting Details

"Roxy" and Some of His "Gang" to Perform,
Introduced by Graham McNamee

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—With "Radio" as the subject of a luncheon meeting of the Merchants Association at the Hotel Astor Feb. 17, a novel program has been planned with a practical demonstration of radiocasting. This will be in charge of S. L. Rothafel ("Roxy") and Graham McNamee, announcer. Actual radiocasting will take place in plain view of those who attend the luncheon, in order that all may see exactly how it is done.

The principal speaker will be Brig-Gen. John H. Carty, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, who will discuss the general aspects of radio. General Carty is regarded as one of the foremost authorities in the world on the art of communication. John A. Holman, manager of radiocasting at Station WEAJ, will present the human side of radiocasting from the viewpoint of experience.

After a few interesting sidelights on radiocasting and its relation to the listener-in, Mr. Holman will introduce the formidable "Roxy" (S. L. Rothafel), well known to all of the radio audience, who in turn will pre-

sent the following members of "Roxy's Gang": Gladys Rice, Marjorie Harcum; "Gambly and Doug" (Mlle. Gambarelli and Douglas Stanbury); "Wee Willie" Robyn; Yasha Bunchuk.

Following "Roxy's" presentation, Mr. Holman will again take the reins and introduce WEAJ's popular announcer, Mr. McNamee, who will present several artists well known on WEAJ's program, including "The Happiness Boys"—Billy Jones and Ernest Hare and WEAJ's own Winifred T. Barr, and Mme. Alice Goddard, who will sing the song "Gambly and Doug" (Mlle. Gambarelli and Douglas Stanbury).

Gladys Rice will favor the gathering with soprano solos; Marjorie Harcum who, in singing her southern songs and lullabies, wins the hearty approval of the radio audience; "Wee Willie" Robyn will be heard in several tenor solos; Yasha Bunchuk, solo cellist of the Capitol Grand Orchestra, and the joint appearance of "Gambly and Doug" (Mlle. Gambarelli and Douglas Stanbury), being the premier danseuse of the Capitol Theatre, and Douglas Stanbury, who has recently returned from a successful appearance in the Chicago Opera.

Radio Programs

For Thursday, February 19

Military bands have a certain vigor in their music that is more or less lacking in other organizations. Occasionally over the radio we have the opportunity to hear a first-class band. On this occasion CNRM will broadcast a section of H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards Band, under the direction of J. G. Gagner, and the announcement is quite characteristic of British military courtesy with its phrase, "By special permission of Lieut. Col. G. S. Stairs, D. S. (425 Meters)."

We saw and heard this organization one night while walking down St. Catherine's Street in Montreal, and with their striking uniforms they made a picture that is not soon likely to be forgotten. It is to be regretted that the radio listeners cannot see these musicians as well as hear them, as it would certainly enhance the entire effect of the program.

GREENWICH TIME (British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)

5:10, London, England (365 Meters)
7:35 p. m.—Chamber music relayed to other stations.
8:45, Birmingham, Eng. (355 Meters)
7:55 p. m.—Musical appreciation talk.
2:31, Manchester, England (475 Meters)
7:55 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental hour.

5:20, Glasgow, Scotland (425 Meters)
7:55 p. m.—Spanish scenes.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, Que. (425 Meters)

8 p. m.—Presenting a section of H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards Band, by special permission of Lieut. Col. G. S. Stairs, D. S. O., under the direction of Handmaster J. G. Gagner.

8:15, Toronto Star, Toronto, Ont. (325 Meters)

9:50 p. m.—Special "Sweet Marie" program.

WEEL, Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Boston, Mass. (425 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 7:15—Alpha Ladies' Trio of Lowell, Mass., assisted by Mrs. Jennie Whitworth, soprano. 7:55—Pathe news flashes. 8—New York program of music.

WE, Westinghouse Elec. Co., Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters)

7:10 p. m.—Variety musical program.

WGT, General Elec. Co., Schenectady, N. Y. (325 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert of the Mendelssohn Club of Albany, under the auspices of Frank Hill Rogers, from Chancelor's Hall, Albany; also relayed by WJY.

11:15—Organ recital by Stephen E. Boicclair.

WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City (425 Meters)

6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; mid-week services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; art talk under the auspices of the American Federation of Art.

Moeller Trio: Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church choir; Columbia University lecture on contemporary English fiction; Atwater Kent radio artists; half hour of dance music by North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Dance Orchestra; Leon Kourilk, baritone; Harry Jentel, popular pianist; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WGBS, Gimbel Brothers, New York City (315 Meters)

7 p. m. to 1:30 a. m.—Variety musical program and entertainment.

WCCO, Gold Medal Station, St. Paul, Minn. (417 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—"Feed Lot Problems," W.

WJZ, Radio City of America, New York City (425 Meters)

8 p. m.—Wall Street Journal Review. 8:10—NYU Air College. "Esthetics," Albert B. Chandler. 8:25—St. Paul's Cathedral address. 8:30—Pan-American program. United States Army Band; Secretary of Labor Davis, speaker. 9:15—Church Club annual dinner, direct from Waldorf-Astoria; speaker, the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of New York. 10:45—Jacques Green and his Club Beauville Orchestra, with Kila Hawaiians.

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (425 Meters)

8:15 to 11 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental selections and dance music.

WRC, Radio Corp. of America, Washington, D. C. (440 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner music by the Lee House Trio. 7:30—Latin-American Night, under the auspices of the Pan-American Union; principal address by Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on "The Three Americas"; music by the United States Army Band String Quintet, solo by Fred East, baritone; Ethel Holtschaw Gowler, soprano; Estelle Amorese soprano; Arsenio Balon, violinist; and Mme. Mertanza Hansen, pianist. 10:45—Dance program by the Club Beauville Orchestra.

KDKA, Westinghouse Electric Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. (325 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program arranged by the National Stockman and Farmer studio. 8:30—Concert given by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Victor Sandak and the Pittsburgh Quartet. 11—Concert from the Pittsburgh Post Studio.

WEAR, Goodyear Rubber Co., Cleveland, O. (325 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert by Louis Rich and his orchestra; Ruth Ennis, soprano. 8—Concert arranged by WEAF of New York and relayed through WEAR.

WJZ, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (325 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—The Detroit News Orchestra. 10—Dance music by Jean Goldkette's Orchestra. 11:30—The Detroit News Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg, Man. (425 Meters)

8:20 p. m.—Studio program followed by dance music.

WCCO, Gold Medal Station, St. Paul, Minn. (417 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—"Feed Lot Problems," W.

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Effort Made to Outline
Announcer's Technique

Representative Group of Judges to Determine
Basic Requirements

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Definite steps toward the perfection of the newly-born art of radio announcing were made last Wednesday evening in the meeting of the recently organized Radio Voice Technique Committee.

The committee, which has been formed at the request of station WJZ of the Radio Corporation of America and New York University, for the purpose of determining what characteristics constitute the Perfect Radio Announcer, met in the WJZ studios at 33 West Forty-Second Street.

By means of a radio recording device, recently perfected by Alvin Busse, A. M., and Robert C. Borden, S. C. A. M., instructors in public speaking at New York University, the committee listened to a series of records setting forth the various factors of radio announcements.

Rate of delivery, accent, variation, average pitch, pitch variation, formality, distinctness, mechanically recurrent rising inflection, mechanically recurrent falling inflection, rhythmic stress placement, provincialisms, and tone qualities were illustrated by the records and judged by the committee members.

The Radio Voice Technique Committee is composed of members representing many widely divergent points of view. Its judgment will be as nearly representative of the average radio listener as is possible to obtain.

Leading figures in the educational, religious, scientific, journalistic, and dramatic worlds are serving on the committee in an endeavor to place the art of radio announcing on the basis of a distinct science.

The committee does not aim for any standardization of radio announcers or elimination of "radio personalities." What it is striving for is the classification of the characteristics upon which the most pleasing types of radio announcing are based, giving to the "Impresarios of the Air" a definite foundation from which to build.

The members of the Radio Voice Technique Committee are as follows: Prof. Earl Babcock, dean of the Graduate School of New York University; Archibald L. Bouton, dean of the College of Arts and Pure Sciences, New York University; J. E. L. Bragdon, radio editor of the New York Sun; David Casem, radio editor of the New York Telegram and Evening Mail; Stephen Cole, radio editor of the New York Herald-Tribune; G. E. Danlap, Jr., radio editor of the New York Times; Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, engineer of the Radio Corporation of America; Rev. A. Edwin Kiegle, D. D., pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church; James E. Lough, dean of the extramural division, New York University; Wallace Macadam; Paul McGinnis, radio editor of the New York Evening Journal; Stephen Rathbun,

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The committee, which has been formed at the request of station WJZ of the Radio Corporation of America and New York University, for the purpose of determining what characteristics constitute the Perfect Radio Announcer, met in the WJZ studios at 33 West Forty-Second Street.

By means of a radio recording device, recently perfected by Alvin Busse, A. M., and Robert C. Borden, S. C. A. M., instructors in public speaking at New York University, the committee listened to a series of records setting forth the various factors of radio announcements.

Rate of delivery, accent, variation, average pitch, pitch variation, formality, distinctness, mechanically recurrent rising inflection, mechanically recurrent falling inflection, rhythmic stress placement, provincialisms, and tone qualities were illustrated by the records and judged by the committee members.

The Radio Voice Technique Committee is composed of members representing many widely divergent points of view. Its judgment will be as nearly representative of the average radio listener as is possible to obtain.

Leading figures in the educational, religious, scientific, journalistic, and dramatic worlds are serving on the committee in an endeavor to place the art of radio announcing on the basis of a distinct science.

The committee does not aim for any standardization of radio announcers or elimination of "radio personalities." What it is striving for is the classification of the characteristics upon which the most pleasing types of radio announcing are based, giving to the "Impresarios of the Air" a definite foundation from which to build.

The members of the Radio Voice Technique Committee are as follows: Prof. Earl Babcock, dean of the Graduate School of New York University; Archibald L. Bouton, dean of the College of Arts and Pure Sciences, New York University; J. E. L. Bragdon, radio editor of the New York Sun; David Casem, radio editor of the New York Telegram and Evening Mail; Stephen Cole, radio editor of the New York Herald-Tribune; G. E. Danlap, Jr., radio editor of the New York Times; Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, engineer of the Radio Corporation of America; Rev. A. Edwin Kiegle, D. D., pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church; James E. Lough, dean of the extramural division, New York University; Wallace Macadam; Paul McGinnis, radio editor of the New York Evening Journal; Stephen Rathbun,

radio editor of the New York Evening Journal; Stephen Rathbun, dramatic critic of the New York Sun; Paul Sifton, radio editor of the Morning World, and H. F. Woolley, radio editor of the New York American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Reports received here from Amsterdam regarding a recent radio exhibit, state that many of the dealers there were of the opinion that the American radio supplies were superior in quality and workmanship to those of other countries and embodied the most recent technical improvements and that this offset to a considerable degree the higher price.

The report which is from the American Vice-Consul at Amsterdam states that one of the radio dealers in American supplies said that many people after some experience with radio outfits were convinced that it paid to get the best. This is one of the characteristics of the Dutch market as a whole as people prefer a well-made, genuine article to a cheaper one of inferior quality. On the whole, says the report, American goods were from 50 to 100 per cent more expensive than articles of similar type manufactured in other countries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special).—Originally or priority of discovery is recognized by the United States Patent Office in a device submitted for examination by Robert C. Hild of Jackson, Miss. It consists of a fixed condenser that is combined with a vacuum tube. This is accomplished by means of an electrical conductor which forms a part of the vacuum tube and a dielectric material sandwiched between this conductor and the vacuum tube. The novelty, if not potential usefulness, of this arrangement is quite evident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special).—The bill which is under consideration by the Senate and House, has been ordered by the subcommittee to report a radio bill to the full committee.

The bill which will be reported consists of the Howell bill which passed the Senate some months ago declaring ether to be free. This bill was slightly amended and two new sections were added which contained recommendations made by the Secretary of Commerce.

In reporting out the bill it is understood that members of the subcommittee are not in agreement regarding the sections suggested by the Department of Commerce and it is predicted that these sections will be thrown out of the bill. It is not believed that the bill will become law at the present session of Congress.

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Naval Lieutenant
Invents Antenna

Dual Service Device Aids Sea-planes Making Forced Landings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special).—A patent has just been issued Lieut. C. D. Palmer of the United States Navy Department for having designed a radio antenna of particular value for use on aircraft. It may be employed either as a loop, the wire extending from two points on the aircraft, or as a trailing wire, the latter being the conventional means of intercepting radio signals aboard flying craft.

The usefulness of the invention being described is when taking the form of a loop or kite, as it has been picturesquely described. Sea-planes frequently make forced landings, and in these cases the trailing wire becomes inoperative. Distress or emergency calls cannot be sent out by radio under such needful circumstances. If, however, the loop or "kite" antenna is employed, there need be no occasion for failure in transmitting distress signals when forced landings of seaplanes are made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The value of radio equipment imported into the Union of South Africa in the first nine months of 1924 amounted to \$330,396, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The total value of these imports for 1923 was \$137,352. It is estimated, the report states, that fully 90 per cent of this radio equipment came from Great Britain in both years.

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SCHOOL TO BAR
PRAISE OF WAR

Virtues of Workers in Peace
Extolled as Form of
Truer Heroism

Special from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON, Jan. 30.—"A very close connection exists between education and peace, as compared with the claims of education in other directions," said James H. Hudson, presiding at the last session of the national "No More War Congress," held recently at Westminster.

Mr. Hudson said that the novels of Sir Walter Scott and early history books inclined their readers in later years to a sympathetic point of view toward war, because the British people would not permit him to exercise them at home.

In the same way the Napoleonic period was supposed to have been a time of great glory and advancement, but, as a matter of fact, Waterloo was followed by Peterloo, which was a great tragedy and misery. The grand parents and great-grandparents of the children of today knew that this period brought nothing but misery in its train. Some newer points of view were now being brought before the scholars, but there was plenty of room for remodeling history and geography, and, in fact, all school teaching.

Landmark in British Education.
Morgan Jones pointed out how the Elementary Education Act of 1870 would always be remembered as the great landmark in the history of British educational development. Benjamin Kidd had said: "Give us the young, and we will create a new mind and a new earth in a single generation." It was possible to re-create the mind of a country, and re-fashion and remodel the thoughts and ideals of a nation if one could educate its children properly. Militaristic teaching started with a certain big advantage in this country, but the most constitutional countries, where tremendous veneration was paid to the State, engendering great pride in its institutions.

State interference began immediately after the first world war. In 1870, the demands and dictates of the State began to be impressed upon the minds of those who were in charge of education. The whole training of the military mind was in the direction of subordinating all other minds to those in authority. A conflict at once ensued between the spirit of militarism and the spirit of education—militarism emphasizing authority, and education emphasizing truth.

Teachers and educationists must make up their minds as to what should be the proper connection between the two. The aim of education was the promotion of a healthy, happy, school books too frequently extolled the virtues of the soldier, but minimized the virtues of the peace worker, and made activity in battle a form of heroism, but activity on the industrial field of comparatively less significance.

Education of Peace Mind.
Alderman Conway, president of the National Union of Teachers, said the education of the peace mind was not the work of one generation, even under favorable circumstances. It was likely to be a long and arduous struggle. The committee element in life among human beings exalted those very qualities which produced military attributes. Peace was too important to be made a mere addendum. The whole subject should enter into the warp and weft of the school spirit and influence the school attitude to outside affairs. The teacher was really the key of the situation. Knowledge of certain facts and teaching about the League of Nations was far less important than the inculcating of a spirit of peace. The brutal facts of war should not be suppressed in the history books, but placed in their proper perspective.

The emphasis was now being put on Great Britain as a Commonwealth of free peoples, rather than as an Empire. This was particularly the case in the secondary schools. A great change, too, had taken place in geography teaching since teachers had been able to indulge in more foreign travel. A symposium of foreign newspapers was now frequently made the basis of history teaching in the upper classes of the elementary schools. There were great possibilities in the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements, but it was all-important to have good leaders. In most cases these movements were excellently led, and much useful knowledge was being acquired. Holiday visits and exchanges of pupils were growing very much in the secondary schools. The schools of this country were tentatively experimenting in new methods of teaching history and geography. A change was going on, and teachers were not emphasizing the militaristic aspect. In America, the big educational bodies were promoting closer co-operation between teachers and parents, and such methods might with advantage be initiated in this country.

BELGIAN CONGO TAX
RECEIPTS INCREASE

Brussels, Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence).—The report which has reached the Ministry of the Colonies in Belgium states that the taxes paid by natives in the Belgian Congo for the year 1923 (the fiscal year 1923 terminated in Oct. 31, 1924) was 4,638,481 francs, whereas the taxes paid for the year 1922, it should be mentioned here that on the whole the taxes which were imposed on the natives in 1923 remained practically the same as in 1922.

The total receipts for the year (1923), which has just ended, amounted to 50,312,718 francs, which is a clear proof of the considerable amount of money which are put into circulation among the natives, thanks to the development of agriculture, commerce and industry.

WOMEN DISCUSS
HOUSEKEEPING

London Follows U. S. Example by Starting Institute for Aid of Home

Special from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON, Jan. 21.—London now has a Good Housekeeping Institute on the same lines as its American predecessor. The institute is run in conjunction with the English edition of the well-known women's magazine, Good Housekeeping, which was established some years ago in the United States.

Situated in a light, airy, and commodious flat on the top floor of a large building in Wellington Street, Strand, the institute is open to inspection all the week, and the staff are pleased to advise and suggest, free of charge, on any phase of home management and equipment. Miss Gail, a member of the staff, speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

The opening of the institute inaugurates an entirely new era in the history of women's magazines in this country, and brings scientific home management within the reach of all. The purpose of the institute is the same as that of its predecessor in the United States, viz., to test and report upon every kind of household appliance sent to us by the manufacturers. From the smallest gadget to the latest example in improved kitchen ranges, washing machines, gas-saving devices, vacuum cleaners, in fact every modern domestic appliance, comes within our range, and each is subjected to the most thoroughgoing trial by a highly efficient staff, which includes a fully qualified engineer.

Certificates Awarded.
The maker of any article that reaches our standard is awarded a certificate and a red star label, and the public who buy goods bearing this label will know that they are purchasing an article whose efficiency has been proved. The manufacturers are most keen to secure our approval, and ever since the institute opened, before Christmas, a steady stream of appliances is being sent in by firms, not only in this country but from abroad.

The English edition of Good Housekeeping has been running for only two years, but already its circulation is at least four times that of any other woman's publication at 1s. The establishment of the institute cannot fail to react favorably on our readers, who will, of course, reap the utmost advantage of its experimental surveys in the increased usefulness and scientific accuracy of the home management section, which has always been one of the most popular features of the magazine. The whole of this section is managed editorially from the institute.

Heavy Correspondence.
We are not only bringing the household and the manufacturer of household goods into close and beneficial contact, but are giving the women of this country the latest and most up-to-date information on labor-saving devices, etc., in the home. The weight of our daily post-bag is sufficient proof of the success of such co-operation.

In addition to the testing of domestic appliances, the institute has an experimental kitchen department in the institute, in a specially built kitchen equipped with every modern device. This department is primarily concerned with the constant testing of recipes and various methods of cooking, the object being to find each recipe so easy to follow, and at the same time so concise, that the most inexperienced housewife may use it and obtain good results. The needs of the time and the difficulties of modern catering, as well as actual food values, receive most careful consideration.

All the photographs which appear in the home management section of the magazine are arranged and taken in the model kitchen, after the recipes themselves have been tested. The enormous number of letters daily received from housewives all over the country, begging for recipes, menus, and explanations of certain culinary failures, is ample proof of the confidence which our readers repose in the conduct of the institute.

DENMARK TO PROBE
INDUSTRIAL PROFITS

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence).—The Danish Government has prepared a measure to be tabled shortly, enabling the Government, firstly, to obtain information from manufacturers, merchants and tradesmen, as to how they make their price calculations; also as to how the expenses develop from one stage to another between producer and consumer.

The law further provides that should it be ascertained that the margin between the two there is an unreasonable profit, it is for the authorities to interfere.

To
Monitor Readers
Who Travel

An office of The Christian Science Monitor has been established in the Ellysae Building, 56, Faubourg St. Honore, Paris.

At this office, as well as at the Monitor's European Bureau, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, visitors are cordially welcomed.

Information may be had at these offices concerning European hotels, resorts, transportation lines, shops and schools which are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY COUNTRIES AND CITIES

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THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AGENCY (S. S. Clark)
20 Rue de la Paix, Paris
Sole & Sole Agency, Travel Bureau
Correspondence Address: 20 Rue de la Paix, Paris

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ACCOMMODATIONS for a few paying guests, comfortable rooms overlooking the sea, with modern conveniences.
VILLA BON AERI, Les Rigauds
THE ENGLISH SHOP
Fitting, Mending and Refurbishing
The Christian Science Monitor on Sale
Avenue de la Gare, Mentone

Nice

ARCHITECTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS
Plans and specifications prepared, Estimates given. Contracts executed and supervised. From Cannes to Mentone, 1000-1500. FRERES, 10 Avenue de la Gare, Mentone

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
is on sale at THE LOUVER, 100 Rue de la Harpe, Paris
Circulating Library—Latest Books—English Stationery

Paris

BRITISH MOTOR HIRE CO.
Largest fleet of motor cars in France, chauffeurs, drivers and information Bureau.
10 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris

Paris

INFORMATION & SERVICE, BUREAU
ACCOMMODATIONS for a few paying guests, comfortable rooms overlooking the sea, with modern conveniences.
HOTEL DE LA TAMISE
4 Rue d'Alger, Paris
Near Tour Eiffel and in Heart of Shopping District
Special winter rates. Conventions

Paris

H. J. HOWARD
20 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris
Gentle, comfortable, motor cars, chauffeurs, drivers and information Bureau.
10 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris

Paris

RECOMMENDED MILLINERY
Ladies' and young ladies' hats, smart modish, made to order. 100 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris
Rue de Valenciennes, Paris

Paris

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HERBERT CLARKE
100 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris
Central Station, Paris

Paris

MAISON RUFFIE
11 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris
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Rue de Valenciennes, Paris

Paris

MARION
30 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris
Ladies' and young ladies' hats, smart modish, made to order. 100 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris
Rue de Valenciennes, Paris

Paris

MONACO
Monte Carlo
STATIONERS & BOOKSELLERS LIBRARY
THE BRITISH LIBRARY
100 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris
Central Station, Paris

Paris

GERMANY
Berlin
GERTRUD MUNKEL
Artistic photography, portraits, interiors, landscapes, etc. 100 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris
Central Station, Paris

Paris

ITALY
Florence
The Finest
BREAD, BISCUITS & CAKES
Bakery, 100 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris
Central Station, Paris

Paris

GEORGE A. COLE
Art Dealer
Borgo San Jacopo, Florence
The Christian Science Monitor on Sale

Paris

ALESSANDRO COLLINO
PIANOS, PIANO PLAYERS, HARMONIUMS, ORGANS AND REEDS
27 Via Alfani
RISTORANTI
DRESSING SALTS
PARIS WRAPS
Via For Santa Maria

Paris

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Paris

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ITALY

Florence

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Specialty of the cakes
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Florence

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Antique Furniture, Works of Art
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Via Lamberti (Tonnino)
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QUALITY GROCER
OF SQUARE DAPPLES
Mellie-Morgan Temperance Drinks and Jams
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1st class family home overlooking lake & Alps
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Zurich

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For Men's and Boys' Clothing and Outfitters.
Come in and inspect our goods.
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Jewellers, Diamond Merchants, Watchmakers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
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FRY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
Attractively Delicately and Nutritious.
P. R. MAGUIR, S. A. Representative,
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Obtainable from
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200 WEST STREET, DURBAN

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JAMES DOWNING
For Irish Linen, Art Needlework, Knitting Wool, and Baby Linen.
40 West Street, Durban, Natal

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FOR BICYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES
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Johannesburg

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204 E. THOMSON, Managing Director
General Manager and Cashier
Strand Building, Albert Street, Brisbane

Brisbane

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AUSTRALIA

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OPPOSITE G.O. SYDNEY

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EDITORIALS

On the 18th of August, 1924, Edouard Herriot, Premier of France, returned to Paris from the London Conference. The Gare St. Lazare was overflowing with a great crowd when M. Herriot's train arrived. Not since the arrival of President Woodrow Wilson had so great an assemblage met at a Paris station as that which broke through the cordon of police to welcome the French Premier. And that crowd, in a spontaneous testimony of its faith in M. Herriot's policy of conciliation, greeted him with a shout that echoed down the platform and out into the courtyard beyond—a shout of "Vive la Paix."

That cry had been heard but seldom in Europe since 1814. The heavy hand of war rested too grievously upon the hearts of men. The shadow of the devastated areas was over the peace tables of Versailles. The same shadow dimmed the visions of the peoples of the world to the utter folly of those policies that had brought on the last war, and made it difficult, through the first post-war period, to realize that another such catastrophe loomed on the horizon unless some other program than that of force-diplomacy was made the basis for settlement.

Throughout four years, therefore, Europe, and the world, blundered through morasses of peace only a little less confusing than those of the war itself. And during all this time there was an inarticulate, yet certain, faith that America—that had helped to save the war-might intervene to save the peace.

Now, however, Europe and, from another viewpoint, the United States have turned the corner. The last year has seen more progress toward a conciliatory settlement of the major post-war difficulties than was witnessed during the four years preceding. And during the same twelve months, in the United States, the peace problem has been discussed, as no other problem, by men and women of every walk of life, and the desire for peace itself has ceased to be sentiment and has become a great crusade.

With many steps taken toward peace, the international atmosphere—a year ago surcharged with suspicion and hate—has changed. No question in history, perhaps, has called forth such universal determination as that which is now concentrated in this effort to bring peace. Two dangers confront this movement. First, there is the danger of disunity. Small organizations here and small organizations there—each shouting for peace on its own platform—are very likely to threaten the whole movement. Unity upon a common platform is absolutely imperative. Secondly, there is the danger—and this is particularly true in the United States—that in the desire to establish the ideal of peace the present status of world affairs may be forgotten. An interest in the world that is to be should not be allowed to imperil a square facing of the facts of the world that is. Any peace program on which the world unites must start with the here and now, and then proceed by practical steps toward a better future.

But Europe—and the world—crying "Vive la Paix" is echoing no hollow shibboleth. The shouts of the throngs in the Gare St. Lazare marked the passing of the first post-war era and the entrance upon the second. The full significance of that new era may not, as yet, be apparent. But the world-wide progress of the cause of peace it involves indicates that out of the strewn wreckage of ten years a new world may be built and the foundation laid for a new world order, whose corner stone will be Peace.

New stories of the pursuit and capture of rumrunning ships off the eastern coast of the United States, which appear from time to time in the daily press, might conceivably have been rewritten, with necessary revisions, from the adventures of blockade runners in time of war. The prizes hung up by the waiting bootleggers along the American shore tempt the skippers in command of vessels flying some alien flag to attempt almost any hazard in their effort to deliver their illicit cargoes and be able to beat a defiant retreat back to more friendly home ports.

There is a tang of the sea and of burning powder in the thrilling account of the capture, recently, a hundred miles off Montauk Point, of the defiant and persistent whisky ship *Homestead*, which has masqueraded for months under different names and successfully under the flag of Panama and that of Costa Rica. The boat's captain, Mark L. Gilbert, is no stranger to the Department of Justice and the Coast Guard. Some two years ago he was arrested on a rum-running charge and taken to Boston, only to be later released and escorted back to his vessel. Since that time, it is claimed, he has defied every effort of the Government to compel him to observe the law.

It will be interesting to watch the developments in the *Homestead* case. The present status of the ship's captain is that he is being held for trial in New York under \$50,000 bail as an alleged fugitive from justice. Libel proceedings are to be instituted against the vessel itself. But the important consideration is as to how the capture of the blockade runner will be viewed by the courts. From the published accounts it appears that the pursuing coast guard craft, bent upon bringing in a prize, ignored all imaginary boundaries fixed by the three-mile limit clause or the somewhat more indefinite line marking "an hour's sail from shore." It is explained, however, that the actual overhauling and the theoretical capture took place within twenty-five miles off the coast. From that point for a distance of approximately seventy-five miles a running battle was carried on, the pursuers heartened by a wireless message from Washington ordering the capture of the fugitive at any cost.

But it is probable, whatever the fate of the captured ship, that Captain Gilbert, now safely in custody, will be compelled to answer an indictment which he has long evaded. The charge hanging over him is in connection with the operations of the ship *Korona*, of the Globe Line, of which he was president. It is alleged that the *Korona* cleared New York harbor in 1922, for Greece, with alcohol, but that instead of proceeding to her destination anchored in Narragansett Bay and transferred her cargo. She then sailed for Bermuda for a fresh supply of liquor, which it is alleged she discharged near New York Harbor.

The important accomplishment, after all, is the apprehension and punishment of the persons who finance and direct the carrying on of this illicit liquor traffic. They seem amenable to nothing less than force, and they cannot reasonably plead immunity because of any supposed boundary fixing the territorial limits of national authority. It will be of but slight satisfaction to the redoubtable Captain Gilbert to be told by his legal advisers that he cannot be arrested in waters beyond some imaginary boundary line. The simple fact remains that he is under arrest.

Another of the periodic conferences of the Foreign Ministers of Finland and the Baltic States, including Poland in place of Lithuania, has just been closed at Helsinki. As to what was done the official communiqué was, as usual, vague, but one thing is clear that the proposed alliance of Finland and Poland and the Baltic States, so much recommended in the Paris press, was not consummated. And yet, though it was not given a place on the official list of topics to be discussed by the ministers, it was once more debated by the newspapers of the entire northern section of Europe.

Finland has before it three courses: It may seek its support to the west in greater solidarity with the Scandinavian countries; it may form closer connections with the neighbors to the south, the new states, that like itself, were recently, either wholly or in part, liberated from Russia; or it may place its faith in the League of Nations and avoid irritating the Russians by making military pacts with any special group of powers. For whatever may be said of the League of Nations by its detractors, it has yet to be accused of being a menace to the peace of the world.

What the recently closed conference did was to affirm once more the intention of the participating powers to co-operate within the League, to consult with each other and to make common cause whenever possible at the League's Assembly meetings. Furthermore, the aim was renewed at concluding special treaties of arbitration and mutual neutrality, so as to remove still further the dangers of war between the members of the group. Such treaties, moreover, cannot be interpreted as menacing to anybody.

To special military alliances there seems to be a strong aversion since the World War in northern Europe. Not even the three strictly Scandinavian countries are in any way formally tied together. The moves toward such a union that were taken during the World War have had no continuation since. Each country is wholly free of special consideration for the other. There have been conservative voices in Sweden raised in favor of a defensive pact with Finland, but the ruling elements of the Left are opposed, because such a treaty could not fail to provoke Russia.

This is exactly the way the people of Finland feel about making an alliance with the Baltic States, to which they have been a number of times more or less openly invited. First of all, they are of the opinion that Estonia and Latvia are more exposed to danger from Russia than themselves, and secondly, that there is an unnecessary risk in being affiliated with the French continental "bloc" through Poland. Above all, they do not care to antagonize British interests. With the Scandinavian countries they wish to strengthen all possible cultural and commercial bonds, and somehow they feel that should danger threaten, they would not be left in the lurch.

"The reverse of indifference is not a disposition in favor of alliances," wrote an editor of the governmental Social-Demokraten of Stockholm recently. "Between Sweden, Norway and Denmark there is no alliance, but does anyone therefore believe that the bonds between them would be felt to be weaker in the moment of danger?" It is a similar confidence that inspires the people of Finland, giving them greater assurance than would a hard and fast military pact with the new neighbors to the south.

By a resolution adopted after only brief discussion, the New York Federation of Women's Clubs has recommended that no person except natural-born citizens of the United States be henceforth regarded as eligible as a Justice of the Supreme Court, a member of the Cabinet, or Speaker of the House, or Representative. The proposer of the resolution quite properly cited the constitutional provision that none but native-born citizens are eligible to fill the office of President or Vice-President of the United States. She argued that prudence dictates that the same qualification should apply to all who aspire to high office.

One who would defend the adoption of such a rule need not impugn the loyalty to the Government and institutions of the land of their adoption of those naturalized citizens who have, since the establishment of the Republic, rendered conspicuous and unselfish service in the enactment and administration of its laws. Convincing individual instances might be cited to show that, in the past, the operation of a rule such as is proposed would have worked possibly irreparable hardship. Indeed some of the women who opposed the adoption of the resolution did name several men of European birth who have rendered invaluable service to their adopted country. But, as was insisted by a defender of the resolution, it is natural that there should remain in the hearts of former aliens "a tug of sympathy and affection for the land of their birth." No American could absolutely divest himself of this inherent feeling, however long he might have remained abroad, even

under the protection of the laws of some friendly country chosen as his home. He would be inclined, no doubt, to regard as incongruous, and possibly as unwelcome, the extension of a fait invitation that he participate upon grounds of practical equality, in making and construing the laws of a land to which he had transferred nominal allegiance.

But however strongly Americans may be inclined to regard as unwelcome their inherited fealty to their own country, they have generously attributed to the naturalized citizens who have renounced their allegiance to a former governing authority a willingness, as well as the capability, to put aside every thought of divided fealty and to become, consciously and without reservation, loyal citizens of the United States. Is it to be presumed that this concession is an illogical one? Until recent years it has not been seriously doubted that a process which would not operate in the one case has been proved to be quite effective in the other.

It would be interesting to prepare, or to study, a brief in which might be shown the names and accomplishments, since the days of Alexander Hamilton, of those immigrants to American shores who have rendered conspicuous service to the country. The record might refute the arguments of those who may be denominated as isolationists that none but native Americans should be permitted to hold high office in the Government. And yet perhaps their insistence cannot be summarily put aside. After a century and a half it may be presumed that the need for calling into the inner councils any save those who could qualify under the terms of the resolution is not great, even though invaluable service may have been rendered in the past by those whom it is proposed now to disqualify.

Though it has been attempted to express, in marble and in bronze, some measure of the appreciation of the people of America for the unselfish achievements of Abraham Lincoln, it is not at those memorials that the unostentatious tribute of a grateful Nation is paid. It may be said of Lincoln, as it can be said of few of the world's leaders, that he built his own monument in the hearts of his countrymen. It is at those inner shrines, if thus they may be called, that the people of the United States, as well as those of many countries beyond the seas, today gratefully recall and recount the Emancipator's simple virtues. It is thus that the good that men do lives after them.

There will be today, in many cities and towns and in thousands of schoolhouses throughout the length and breadth of the land, profound and simple eulogies, pronounced by those who may have gained some fresh vision of Lincoln's character or work. There will be inspiration, no doubt, in all that is so thoughtfully and reverently uttered. But it is not at these public gatherings that the simpler inner chambers will be entered and the homely human virtues of the man extolled. It is not in mere words that truest gratitude is expressed.

It is in these undisturbed reveries, in these unobtrusive and sober meditations upon the legacy which Lincoln left to his country and to the world, that one can best appreciate and best apply to himself the words of counsel spoken by him on the battle field of Gettysburg: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

No monument that a grateful people can erect will be as lasting as these simple words. They are an enduring and perpetual memorial, a precept for every day and every hour. There should be no need of martial music, no necessity for holiday making, to recall to thought the debt which those of this or any succeeding generation owe to Abraham Lincoln. It is in unostentatious and simple tribute that the Nation rededicates itself to the task which he has set.

Nearly eighty years ago, Abraham Lincoln wrote that to secure to the laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government. That represents an aspect of the real Lincoln which expands our thought concerning him into an even larger and nobler concept than before. Then at another time he declared: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration." If anyone expressed this sentiment today he would be likely to find that certain "powers that be" might take violent objection thereto. But Lincoln's heart was big enough for all; his ideals were loftier than any mere policy could dictate; and his chief aim was to play his part in establishing justice for all classes of men whose welfare was in any way committed to his care.

Another triumph for voluntary arbitration! This is the verdict of Justice Edgar J. Lauer of New York City, whose experiment in the settling of legal disputes by conciliation without recourse to litigation has in his judgment met with complete success. During a single week fifty-one cases out of seventy-seven were amicably adjusted by conference of the parties with the court. The extension of this practice is a development which would surely expedite justice and free the courts of much unnecessary litigation. Such procedure is, furthermore, an economic saving, is devoid of pressure and usually leaves the parties ready to resume relations. Because it is backed by a sincere desire to settle controversy fairly, the system is equipped with the most important factor in operating to effect satisfactory solutions.

A really commanding personality among the leaders of the opposition groups is Signor Giovanni Amendola, a young and promising politician, who came to the fore of Italian political life when he assumed the leadership of the Constitutional Opposition fighting against Fascism. He has frequently been accused by his Fascist adversaries of plotting in the Republican interests against the monarch of Italy. This accusation is so preposterous it is difficult to find another Italian statesman who has a more pronounced conservative record than Signor Amendola. Before entering Parliament he took a leading part in the "Leonardo movement" in Florence whose object was to bring Italy out of her inactivity in an artistic and literary field. He has been twice ministerial appointments, first in 1919 under Signor Nitti as Under Secretary of Finance, and later as Minister of the Colonies in the Facta Cabinet. It was he who insisted that martial law should be proclaimed to check the march on Rome, and this explains why he is so warmly disliked by the Fascists. Through the last two years he has kept up a vigorous and incessant press campaign in the *Mondo*, a paper which he now controls.

An optimistic American who formed part of a tourist party traveling through Italy, after spending a strenuous three days in the capital, thought fit to praise the Italian Government (he actually called it the Roman Government) for having so skillfully planned the city. "You see," he said, "the old ruins have all been put on one side to facilitate their inspection in one day." As it happens, the ruins are all on one side, but, of course, the Colosseum and the Forum, to mention only two of the principal monuments of antiquity, were not constructed close to one another for the purpose suggested above. What the Italian Government has done is to delimit the so-called Archaeological Zone, where the most important ruins are situated, and where no modern structures are allowed to be erected.

Queen Helena of Italy has established a new court dress for her ladies in waiting. Until now court ladies wore trains of breadth, length, and color according to taste. Now by order of the Queen all ladies have to wear long velvet trains in the azure blue favorite to the House of Savoy with a gold braid border. It is ninety centimeters broad falling from the shoulders and one and a half meters long. The Queen has also fixed occasions when this train is to be worn.

A new association, the first of the kind to be formed in modern Italy, has been constituted at Salerno. It is composed entirely of bachelors and its statute is framed on that of a similar league which was founded in Venice in the eighteenth century and which caused great excitement in the Venetian Republic. The club is simply called "The Bachelor League" and counts many adherents in all parts of Italy. Its formal inauguration took place a

few days ago, all the members promising solemnly to obey the regulations which had been approved at a previous meeting. The league is apparently well provided with funds, and it has been decided to start a weekly paper which, of course, will be named the *Bachelor*.

Visitors at the recent exhibition of industrial and agricultural works in the Palace of Fine Arts in Rome have been able to see the great work which Italy is doing for the education of 355,778 war orphans. Children were all industrially working at different tasks. The charitable institutions for war orphans are scattered all over the country. The several wealthy society ladies are familiar figures in the movement which has made surprising progress in the last few years. These institutions aim at giving a start in life to the little orphans, and with this end in view when the children learn to work sufficiently well their work is sold, half of the profits going toward the upkeep of the numerous establishments and half being paid aside for the little work which will thus find a small capital on which to start work or launch a business when he is old enough.

Letters to the Editor

Mr. Lewisohn and Reform Judaism

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Referring to a letter signed Harris L. Selig which was recently published in the newspapers commenting upon a letter from me, which was also published, with reference to the report of the remarks of Dr. Charles W. Eliot before the Harvard Zionist Society, I wish to say that it was not my intention to attack Jewish orthodoxy. I think it is a very fine thing for those who believe in it, and instead of being opposed to it I have always helped the movement and will continue to do so.

As far as I am concerned, I believe in Reform Judaism, a well-defined movement, which has been in existence since nearly 100 years and is of great importance. Among its adherents are many people of good standing in the community. I just received a pamphlet entitled "Symposium—A Reevaluation of Reform Judaism," containing a paper by Rabbi H. C. Enelow, minister of Temple Emanu-El, on "The Theoretical Foundation of Reform Judaism," reprinted from Year Book XXXIV, Central Conference of American Rabbis, 1924. Its last paragraphs read as follows:

The paramount principle of Reform Judaism, I believe, are three: first, that Judaism is a mobile, rather than a fixed, form of religious life; secondly, that its paramount and essential part is found in certain ethical and spiritual affirmations, rather than in fixed ceremonial observances; and thirdly, that by nature and destiny it is universal, and not national or local.

These convictions have formed the theoretical foundation of Reform Judaism, and upon this foundation it has sought to build. If Reform Judaism has stimulated the systematic study of Jewish history and literature; if it has reorganized the liturgy and revived the sermon; if it has tried to reconstruct Jewish theology and to promote religious education; if it has accentuated the place of woman in the religious community; if it has insisted upon ethical conduct and social helpfulness; if it has tried to make the contents and commands of Judaism known to the world at large; if it has sought to contribute towards the ascent of the human race; if it has been the outgrowth, the active expression, of those convictions which are at the core of its construction of the meaning and purpose of Judaism.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN,
61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Profits and Industrial Warfare

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In connection with your plan for taking the profits out of the war by which an understood militaristic warfare, I would like to ask the question, why not take the profits out of industrial warfare in times of so-called peace?

I am certain that the Monitor's program will fall short of the complete good of which it is capable until it stands committed to the elimination of all profits from industrial warfare, whence virtually all economic discord arises.

G. C. P.
Hingham, N. Y.

America and the World Court Issue

There has never been a "great and solemn referendum" on the post-war foreign policy of the United States. The vote for Warren G. Harding, in view of its League of Nations letter of prominent Republican leaders, can be interpreted as a repudiation of isolation, even more readily than an endorsement of it. The year 1924, moreover, marks the passing of the irreconcilables. And isolation was relegated into bankruptcy when President Coolidge in his recent Chicago address declared:

"All the last those of us who are partners in the supreme task of building and bettering our civilization must go up or go down, must succeed or fail together in our common enterprise."

On no particular aspect of this co-operation policy is popular opinion more convinced than in regard to American participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. Since 1904 the Republican Party in the United States has been on record in favor of the ideal of court settlement for international disputes. The 1916 platform came out specifically for a "world court," and the 1920 and 1924 platforms reiterated this endorsement.

Leading Americans, including Presidents Harding and Coolidge, Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, Elihu Root, one of the founders of the present Court, and many others have given unqualified endorsement to the proposal for American participation. American non-political organizations have improved the proposal with a unanimity that has probably never been equaled in regard to any question before the American people.

Despite party pledges and popular demand the Court proposal has been and is, at present, held within the confines of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate. With some seventy Senators reported favorable to American participation, a vote on the question has been effectively blocked for one cause or another at every turn.

In view of the importance of the World Court issue, and since that issue, apparently, is destined to remain unsettled for some months, it is essential to inquire into the nature of the organization and functioning of this tribunal of international law. The latter, however, of the proponents American participation in the World Court is, Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard University. His wide experience in the field of international law, his service at the Peace Conference and as a member of the legal staff of the League of Nations gives the weight of authority to his analysis of the Court. Professor Hudson's volume, "The Permanent Court of International Justice and the Question of American Participation" (the Harvard University Press) is unquestionably the clearest and most scholarly study that has been made of the Court, itself, and the problem of American participation.

Several questions concerning the Court have arisen in the United States, and with these Professor Hudson deals most effectively. In the first place, he makes plain the distinction between the new Court of Justice and the old Hague Court of Arbitration. The latter organization existed, not as a permanent organization, but as a panel of judges. The new organization, on the other hand, is a permanent, definite organization with necessary meetings every year. As a result, the likelihood is that a body of precedent will be more rapidly formulated in the field of international law, and hence the body of such law, itself, will be the sooner built up.

Then, again, the new Court is not merely a court of arbitration; it is also, a court of justice. The body of international law which the new Court may apply has grown rapidly since the war, due largely to the work of the League of Nations. Then, too, Professor Hudson points out, "Since the judges of the new Court are to write reasoned opinions, the decisions themselves should furnish in time a body of international law, which the Court may apply."

Another question which has been much mooted among

those who fear foreign entanglements, whatever they may be, is that of the Court's relation to the League of Nations. "The League Court" is the brand placed upon the new tribunal by the isolationists, although the precise manner in which that brand serves to render the Court itself ineffective is never specified.

But the Court, according to Professor Hudson, "does not derive its existence from the Covenant of the League. That instrument stopped with providing that the Council should formulate plans for establishing the Court and submit them to the members of the League for adoption." In 1920, therefore, a committee of jurists, among them Elihu Root and Dr. James Brown Scott, was invited to draw up a court plan. In December, 1920, the plan was adopted by a unanimous vote of forty-eight nations represented in the Assembly, who accepted it, and drew up a protocol which was later adopted.

"The Court was first set up through the agency of the League," says Professor Hudson, "and the plan of 1920 that was the only way the job could be done." Once plans were under way, however, the powers stepped outside the League organization for the moment to draw up a separate protocol, which forms no part of the Treaty of Versailles and which is in no way dependent upon the Covenant of the League of Nations. They executed this protocol as a distinct treaty, and it is the protocol which promulgates and puts into force the statute of the new Court. Forty-six states have now signed the protocol and thirty-five of them have ratified it. Professor Hudson discredits the charge of international opposition to certain American politicians in regard to the Court. "Senator Borah," he declares, "would like a court to be given compulsory arbitration. He fails to mention in his speeches and his articles the large amount of compulsory arbitration which the Permanent Court of International Justice already has in no way dependent upon the Court compulsory jurisdiction has now been accepted by twenty-one states. And if Senator Borah would build on the existing institution, his desire for compulsory arbitration could easily be accomplished by inducing the United States to follow the example of the other nations and to accept the optional clause giving the Court compulsory jurisdiction for five years, on condition that the clause is also accepted by the powers permanently represented on the Council of the League of Nations."

Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania has objections of another sort. He insists upon the establishment of an electoral council and assembly, to perform the function of electing judges which is now performed by the Council and Assembly of the League. Professor Hudson makes it plain that, under the existing organization, the United States can participate in the selection of judges. "Senator Pepper's proposal would involve much delay. It might involve a danger of upsetting a delicate international adjustment. What advantages would it have? It would not make the Court more efficient. It could not enable it to do its work any better. It would not satisfy any insistence on other worlds of the world, unless it would encourage the Soviet Government of Russia in its effort to secede from international society."

Despite the opposition in the United States Senate the Court has gone forward with its work. Its decisions, already handed down, have been made surprising progress upon the settlement of various world problems. "It has already vindicated," declares Professor Hudson, "the practically universal acclaim with which its establishment was hailed by the lawyers of the world including the lawyers of the United States. Gradually but surely, the Court is going to change the face of the world, unless it would encourage the Soviet Government of Russia in its effort to secede from international society."

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S. H.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Jan. 13
The Italian press has been warned by the prefects not to publish government news unless it comes from an official source, if suppression of newspapers is to be avoided. A humorous *Bocco* article in the *Corriere della Sera*, the leading Italian journal, to the less important provincial organs have consequently decided to refrain from editorial comment, on the ground that there is no political freedom in Italy. Hence they appear in a harmless form. The editors of the opposition journals have taken to inserting a philosophical article in the columns of their papers without offending the Government.

The Subalpino, of Cuneo, in Piedmont, for example, has been printing each day a chapter of the Bible in the column usually reserved for the leading article. The *Italia*, a Roman Catholic paper published in Milan, appeared the morning with a philosophical article on Immanuel Kant, which in all probability none of its readers took the trouble to read. A three-column article entitled "Advice to My Barber" was given a prominent show in the first page of the Liberal paper, *Il Mattino* di Napoli. The Stamps of Turin published an interesting article on American skyscrapers, while another Naples paper, *Il Giornale*, informed its readers that it will publish alternately descriptions of the ancient monuments of Rome and "The Recollection of a Turkish Journalist Under the Liberal Government of the Sultan Abdul Hamid." A humorous *Bocco* article in the *Corriere della Sera* had its last issue full of fashion news, games for children, culinary art and extracts from the telephone directory.

A really commanding personality among the leaders of the opposition groups is Signor Giovanni Amendola, a young and promising politician, who came to the fore of Italian political life when he assumed the leadership of the Constitutional Opposition fighting against Fascism. He has frequently been accused by his Fascist adversaries of plotting in the Republican interests against the monarch of Italy. This accusation is so preposterous it is difficult to find another Italian statesman who has a more pronounced conservative record than Signor Amendola. Before entering Parliament he took a leading part in the "Leonardo movement" in Florence whose object was to bring Italy out of her inactivity in an artistic and literary field. He has been twice ministerial appointments, first in 1919 under Signor Nitti as Under Secretary of Finance, and later as Minister of the Colonies in the Facta Cabinet. It was he who insisted that martial law should be proclaimed to check the march on Rome, and this explains why he is so warmly disliked by the Fascists. Through the last two years he has kept up a vigorous and incessant press campaign in the *Mondo*, a paper which he now controls.

An optimistic American who formed part of a tourist party traveling through Italy, after spending a strenuous three days in the capital, thought fit to praise the Italian Government (he actually called it the Roman Government) for having so skillfully planned the city. "You see," he said, "the old ruins have all been put on one side to facilitate their inspection in one day." As it happens, the ruins are all on one side, but, of course, the Colosseum and the Forum, to mention only two of the principal monuments of antiquity, were not constructed close to one another for the purpose suggested above. What the Italian Government has done is to delimit the so-called Archaeological Zone, where the most important ruins are situated, and where no modern structures are allowed to be erected.

Queen Helena of Italy has established a new court dress for her ladies in waiting. Until now court ladies wore trains of breadth, length, and color according to taste. Now by order of the Queen all ladies have to wear long velvet trains in the azure blue favorite to the House of Savoy with a gold braid border. It is ninety centimeters broad falling from the shoulders and one and a half meters long. The Queen has also fixed occasions when this train is to be worn.

A new association, the first of the kind to be formed in modern Italy, has been constituted at Salerno. It is composed entirely of bachelors and its statute is framed on that of a similar league which was founded in Venice in the eighteenth century and which caused great excitement in the Venetian Republic. The club is simply called "The Bachelor League" and counts many adherents in all parts of Italy. Its formal inauguration took place a

few days ago, all the members promising solemnly to obey the regulations which had been approved at a previous meeting. The league is apparently well provided with funds, and it has been decided to start a weekly paper which, of course, will be named the *Bachelor*.

Visitors at the recent exhibition of industrial and agricultural works in the Palace of Fine Arts in Rome have been able to see the great work which Italy is doing for the education of 355,778 war orphans. Children were all industrially working at different tasks. The charitable institutions for war orphans are scattered all over the country. The several wealthy society ladies are familiar figures in the movement which has made surprising progress in the last few years. These institutions aim at giving a start in life to the little orphans, and with this end in view when the children learn to work sufficiently well their work is sold, half of the profits going toward the upkeep of the numerous establishments and half being paid aside for the little work which will thus find a small capital on which to start work or launch a business when he is old enough.

Letters to the Editor

Mr. Lewisohn and Reform Judaism

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Referring to a letter signed Harris L. Selig which was recently published in the newspapers commenting upon a letter from me, which was also published, with reference to the report of the remarks of Dr. Charles W. Eliot before the Harvard Zionist Society, I wish to say that it was not my intention to attack Jewish orthodoxy. I think it is a very fine thing for those who believe in it, and instead of being opposed to it I have always helped the movement and will continue to do so.

As far as I am concerned, I believe in Reform Judaism, a well-defined movement, which has been in existence since nearly 100 years and is of great importance. Among its adherents are many people of good standing in the community. I just received a pamphlet entitled "Symposium—A Reevaluation of Reform Judaism," containing a paper by Rabbi H. C. Enelow, minister of Temple Emanu-El, on "The Theoretical Foundation of Reform Judaism," reprinted from Year Book XXXIV, Central Conference of American Rabbis, 1924. Its last paragraphs read as follows:

The paramount principle of Reform Judaism, I believe, are three: first, that Judaism is a mobile, rather than a fixed, form of religious life; secondly, that its paramount and essential part is found in certain ethical and spiritual affirmations, rather than in fixed ceremonial observances; and thirdly, that by nature and destiny it is universal, and not national or local.

These convictions have formed the theoretical foundation of Reform Judaism, and upon this foundation it has sought to build. If Reform Judaism has stimulated the systematic study of Jewish history and literature; if it has reorganized the liturgy and revived the sermon; if it has tried to reconstruct Jewish theology and to promote religious education; if it has accentuated the place of woman in the religious community; if it has insisted upon ethical conduct and social helpfulness; if it has tried to make the contents and commands of Judaism known to the world at large; if it has sought to contribute towards the ascent of the human race; if it has been the outgrowth, the active expression, of those convictions which are at the core of its construction of the meaning and purpose of Judaism.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN,
61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Profits and Industrial Warfare

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In connection with your plan for taking the profits out of the war by which an understood militaristic warfare, I would like to ask the question, why not take the profits out of industrial warfare in times of so-called peace?

I am certain that the Monitor's program will fall short of the complete good of which it is capable until it stands committed to the elimination of all profits from industrial warfare, whence virtually all economic discord arises.

G. C. P.
Hingham, N. Y.

SWING TOWARD PEACE GAINS IN MOMENTUM THROUGHOUT WORLD

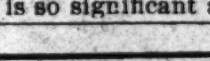
League of Nations, World Court, Geneva Protocol and Peace Prize Awards Reveal Progress

DETERMINATION TO RID WAR OF PROFIT LEAVENS MOVEMENT


**The Monitor Plan Indorsed by Many Organizations—
United Christianity, Backed by Women and Youth
Becoming a Strong Factor**

The world, in the last twelve months, has been a forum through which, in various ways, the will of the people on the problem of peace has been registered in the first international referendum in history. Through many agencies world public opinion has been mobilized in these discussions to declare in no uncertain terms against war and for the building of those organizations and the establishment of those ideals which shall stand as the guarantee of peace.

• No other development in years is so significant as this.



the history of these post-war Commissions and conferences, treaties and pacts of peace, have served to help Europe and the world rip out of the morasses where four years of fighting left them. But, at best, the statesmen who met at Cannes and Genoa, San Remo, Washington and London sought to adopt those very essential, if temporary, measures which might serve as stop-gaps until a more unanimous expression of world opinion made possible a concerted attack upon the whole WAR SYSTEM.



MRS. JOHN D. SHERMAN

Movement for Peace in Reich Makes Strides

Scholars, Aristocrats, Military Men, and Women Enroll in Its Cause

By FRAULEIN KATE WEBER
BERLIN, Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence) — The leading personalities in the German peace move-

Women Pledged to Peace

United in this crusade for peace are those forces which have always stood in the forefront of the great social movements. The power of these forces — once they have declared themselves on an issue — has been proved on too many fields to be lightly dismissed in this struggle against war. The women of the world, through multitudes of social, political and religious organizations, have pledged themselves to the cause of peace. In the United States, particularly, the intelligent determination of the mothers of the world to back every measure that helps toward peace is proving one of the determining factors in this move-

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BERLIN, Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The leading personalities in the German peace move-

ment being for the greater part to the world of scholars. From the aristocracy, too; some men of note have joined the movement and also clerical and business men. German pacifists are more active in writing than in organizing. The leaders work more in political and economic than on religious lines. Nevertheless, it was the purely ethical standpoint of a woman, who, though she was not a pacifist, gave the impetus to the peace movement in Germany through her book "Die Waffen nieder" (Weapons down). Bertha von Suttner's battle-cry, "Die Waffen nieder," has become the battle-cry of the German peace advocate.

Appealed to Christianity

Perhaps it was the ridicule which was directed at Bertha von Suttner because she appealed to Christianity which was the reason that the attitude toward Germany which had become more political-economic. The great champion, Fried, the founder of

ment. In the same crusade there has been enlisted, also, the power of organized Christianity. The church, through its many organizations, has stepped out to assume a major responsibility in the effort to bring about peace. Christianity, unfortunately, has been made religious. War is being branded as pagan, and the task of bringing peace has been made the major social task of the church.

There are many other such organizations as the National Education Association and the World Association of Education Associations. Have joined the campaign. Youth—those who fight—was asked to come out and declaring themselves on the issue. Business men's organizations are coming to see that war does not pay, economic; and the whole fighting business is being made a religious proposition. Politicians are swinging into line. Spokesmen for peace in high places are more in evidence and heard with greater frequency.

Farmer Takes His Stand

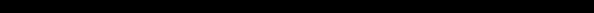
And beneath this organized support of the crusade for peace there is the earnest conviction of the world's common citizen: the farmer who tills the fields, whose son is taken and whose land is ravaged; the wife who is left behind, when the war comes, to carry on alone; the small trader in the world's market place who has no hate for their fellow men; the clerks in a million offices who come and go, morning and night, who found homes and desire nothing more than the things which bring genuine happiness to the unnumbered and unorganized multitudes who wait peace. Their power to bring it will be felt before the final issue is determined.

But of this determination to establish peace a number of significant developments have come. Most outstanding of these, of course, is the League of Nations. The very fact of the League's continued existence, coupled with the popular support that is winning through the League among the nations in some 50 countries, indicates the soundness of this international machinery for the maintenance of world order.

The settlement of many and complex questions which have become before the League; the reconstruction of nations after the war; the enormous amount of world resources common problems that nations share; the promulgation of the Protocol to outlaw war: these are a few of the achievements that mark the

Professorship in the Berlin Commercial High School, International Law Institute, and the Executive Agency established to maintain international understanding.

Supplemental to the work of the League is that of the Permanent Council of the League of Nations, the body of the world's most distinguished jurists, Elihu Root and Jean Basquet Moore among them, have given of their best thought in the establishment of the international rule of law.



(Continued on Page 2, Column 4) ment of this international tribunal.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4) ment of this international tribunal.

Its decisions have been effective, already, in solving serious issues. It is the body of international law which it is building up stands as one more barrier between the nations and conflict.

Monitor's Plan Indorsed

That war will never be permanently done away until all chance for profit is removed from it, is the contention of many individuals and organizations in many nations that have indorsed the peace plan of The Christian Science Monitor to take the profit out of war. The extended hearing which this plan has received before both the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, its indorsement by many American organizations, including the support given the proposal in England and on the continent indicate that these financial interests which stood to gain in a war, may find themselves confronted with the fact that war has been made a profitless undertaking. Money, then, will be made to talk for peace as, too often in the past, it has spoken for war.

Not only to make war profitless but to make it a crime—to outlaw war—is a further proposal that has won wide support. In Europe the plan to outlaw war found its first definite expression in the Geneva Protocol drawn up at the last Assembly of the League of Nations. In the United States, under the leadership of William E. Borah, the senator from Idaho, an American committee has carried forward a campaign to outlaw war which has enlisted the support of many influential organizations.

Aside from definite organizations the last year has witnessed the worldwide peace interest aroused through the peace awards of Edward W. Bok and Edward A. Filene, the former in the United States, and the latter in Europe. The thousands of participants in these contests and the immense amount of newspaper publicity given them indicate how vital is this interest in the cause of peace.

Sentiment is Changing

As a result of this vast peace enterprise the international atmosphere is changing. There is less of the old suspicion and fear. In France, despite surface indications, the corner, apparently, has been turned, and there is a desire to make the compromise that may be necessary to effect a definite settlement. The large number of peace organizations that have sprung up in Germany indicate that, even with a conservative government, the people of the Nation are willing to entertain the possibility of a common European agreement.

In the wider field, the influence of the British Commonwealth of Nations is a mighty force for the prevention of international conflict and for the building of the institutions of international good will.

And at the very basis of this great crusade for peace there is a worldwide agreement with the declarations of President Coolidge when in a recent speech in Chicago, he declared: "It is our wish to live in a world which shall be at peace. But we can no more assure permanent and stable peace without co-operation among the nations, than we can assure victory in war without allies among them."

PEACE PLAN WINS CINCINNATI FAVOR

Leaders Say Capital and Labor Must Share Burden

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Widespread support of the plan to conscript wealth as well as men in time of war is expressed here. John P. Frey, editor of the Moulders' Journal, said: "I have stood from the beginning for this policy. It is the only one that ceases to justify the conscription of men, all the more they justify the conscription and use of wealth, because manhood is worth more than wealth."

Prof. S. Gale Lowrie, president of the Foreign Policy Association, announced that he was in full accord with the proposed amendment, adding:

"I believe the Government now has the power that the amendment seeks to establish under its general war powers. Indeed, in the late war, we went pretty far in the exercise of that power. However, an amendment of this sort would remove any possible doubt about the matter. I am in sympathy with the idea that the general knowledge that the Government has such powers would have a retarding influence upon war. Further than this, I am in favor of the conscription of labor in time of war—but only for such uses as the Government itself is engaged in. Government-controlled plants—not for private industry that would utilize such labor for private gain."

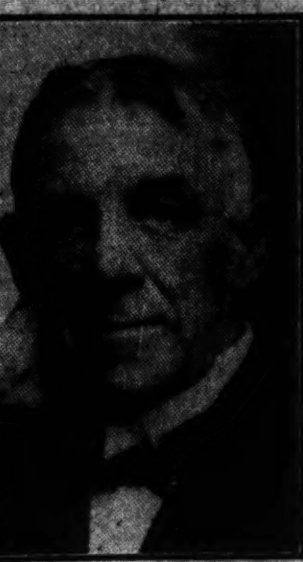
ALBANY IS ALIGNED ON SIDE OF DRAFT

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11 (Special).—The Rt. Rev. George Ashton Oldham, bishop coadjutor Albany Episcopal diocese in indorsing the Monitor peace plan declared: "As most wars have their root in the scramble for wealth therefore wealth should bear the full share of the cost. I feel strongly in event of another war that it is reasonable that wealth as well as man power should be drafted. The idea is sound and just, and it would make men of wealth and business pause before indulging a war movement."

The Rev. Dr. J. V. Moldenhawer, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, widely known lecturer, said: "I am heartily in favor of the idea involved in the conscription of wealth as well as man power in case of war. There is no slightest reason why wealth power as well as man power should not be drafted."

Charles Gibson, president of the Gibson, Snow Company, and Albany philanthropist, said: "Drafting wealth in case of war seems the reasonable and proper thing to do." Mrs. Wells Ten Broeck Van Orde, president of the Albany Colony of New England Women, said: "I am in favor of the conscription of wealth as a prevention of the heavy declaration of war. Men are of far greater value than wealth of any sort, and if the conscription of wealth will lessen the chances of war, I indorse the movement most heartily."

Gave Peace Prize



Edward W. Bok

NATION RALLIES TO CALL TO END PROFIT IN WAR

(Continued From Page 21)

"To determine, proclaim, and conscript the material resources, industrial organizations, and services over which Government control is necessary to the successful termination of such emergency."

3. In case of war the President shall have the power, at his discretion, to stabilize prices of commodities and of all commodities declared to be essential.

It is to be noted that under the Capper-Johnson bill the President's action in the event of war or national emergency is optional and discretionary. He receives the right to decide whether material resources shall be conscripted or not, and the same is true of the conscription of man power.

Comparison of Bills

The McSwain resolution differs from the Capper-Johnson bill in proposing no definite, immediate mobilization law. It proposes to establish a nonpartisan commission, named by the President, to study the matter further, to take testimony from representatives of Capital and Labor, and to frame appropriate legislation for action at the next Congress.

The House Military Affairs Committee which had both the McSwain and the Capper-Johnson resolution before it, reported out the former with its indorsement. It has withheld action on the latter bill.

As Mr. McSwain's bill now stands, it provides:

1. Appointment of a congressional and civilian commission, including the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce, named by the President, to study the matter further, to take testimony from representatives of Capital and Labor, and to frame appropriate legislation for action at the next Congress.

2. Members of this commission shall be unpaid.

3. When the proposed legislation is framed it shall be transmitted to Congress with the purpose of having it made the law of the land.

Debate in the House

The attitude of the respective sponsors of the two varying proposals was summed up in a debate in the House of Representatives on Jan. 30, 1925.

Mr. McSwain's proposal for the appointment of an investigating commission, Mr. Johnson said:

"My thought is this, that it is rather a confession of weakness on the part of a Committee on Military Affairs if it proceeds to frame legislation, when it has already had three years to consider the matter. This is a question that apparently everyone in the United States, unanimously favors. The political parties indorse it."

Mr. McSwain's attitude, on the other hand, to the Johnson measure was summed up in the following words in the same debate:

"I am as much in favor of the principle as advocated by former President Harding and as enunciated by the Republican and Democratic parties as anybody in the world can be."

The more I have studied it the greater difficulty I have been in framing legislation which will accomplish exact justice to all interests concerned in the future. I am not so very sure of my judgment in a matter of such vast importance as this as to want to sit around a table with men who have contrary views as to the details of it."

Situation Clarifying

In general these are the two views as to the procedure in the proposed universal mobilization bill at present. Due to the immense pressure put upon the present session of Congress and the last-minute rush of legislation sure to set in in the final session, the House may take action, either way, will be taken. The session has served to clarify the matter and lay the basis for quicker action in the next Congress when the time comes. One of the most favorable signs pointing to ultimate success is the aggressive support which the American Legion is pledging to the future fight for a universal mobilization bill. The Legion is supporting the Capper-Johnson version of the proposal.

While it is pointed out that honest differences of opinion can exist over the details of the ideal bill, political observers add that the time may very likely come when a clear-cut decision may be reached and the bill will be forced. Till that time comes the essential point, it is declared, is to present a united front on the fundamental principle in the peace plan.

The difficulty of setting action on the universal draft legislation has precipitated a situation unique and baffling in the view of interested legislators. As summarized in a recent speech by Royal C. Johnson, (R.), Representative from South Dakota, it is the problem facing advocates of the project:

"The Republican and Democratic parties at their national conventions have both declared in favor of conscription. The American Legion specifically indorsed this legislation and clearly indorsed the principle of the legislation. Every service men's organization, the American Legion, the Drilled Union Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have taken the same action."

MOVEMENT FOR PEACE IN REICH MAKES STRIDES

(Continued From Page 21)

ship. Because he designated the violation of the Belgian neutrality, the use of poison gas and the torpedoing of commercial ships moral failings and stupid beyond measure, he was degraded. After serving 2½ years in an ambulance corps he was to be forced to enter the army, when he profited by flight.

Prof. Wilhelm Forster who writes the leading articles in the weekly *Die Weltanschauung*, a pacifist paper, *Die Menschheit*, considers a reorganization of the world impossible without a religious foundation. Besides Dr. Forster, there is also a woman, the only strong female personality in the peace movement, who has arrayed herself on the ethical side of the peace thought—Helene Stöcker. Before her, Edig

Baroness von Stutterheim came of a military family. Von Edig was colonel in a Prussian Hussar regiment, and today there are a number of military men on the side of pacifism. Two generals especially, von Schönbach and von Delming, oppose war vigorously. As a former naval officer who, during the war, was active in the cause of peace, Captain Ferdinand von Siedow is mentioned. The services of the secretary of the Liga für Menschenrecht, Otto Lehmann-Russwurm, must not be omitted. Through his indefatigable work he has done much to promote the cause of peace.

League Protocol Marks Big Step Away From War Morass

(Continued From Page 21)

assistent with domestic safety and reasonable international requirements.

All nations shall make public report once each year setting forth their military and naval armaments, military and naval structural and chemical.

Advantages of the appointment of a commission to study further the subject as against the Johnson plan for a measure which would be complete and final, were urged by John P. McSwain (D.), Representative from South Carolina. He pointed out the difficulties of bringing about the desired result with absolute justice to all interests, and said that the report which would be brought by the commission would be a study of the subject under the terms of the McSwain resolution would represent "the combined and resultant judgment of all factors in American life."

"We should consider that legislation word by word and paragraph by paragraph, and frame it in such a way that it will last not only for a day, but for the future, in the event that there should be another war," Mr. McSwain urged.

MANY DIFFICULT PROBLEMS LEFT FOR THE LEAGUE

(Continued From Page 21)

have 1,000,000 men under arms against Germany's 100,000. The Allies also still occupy the Rhineland. So long as this state of affairs remains, the League cannot be a permanent factor in the world.

But it is certain that a great nation like Germany will not tolerate a perpetual inferiority, and the recovery of Russia may at any time upset the Allied preponderance. Yet what is to be the result? Is it to be a balance of power? Or can the League of Nations disarm the hatreds and memories of the past and make the federation of Europe possible?

When Russia turns further aside, when Russia's Russia is an active economic and latent political hostility to the rest of the world. She cannot trade with it, for her economic system makes it almost impossible. She cannot trade with it, for her economic system makes it almost impossible. She cannot trade with it, for her economic system makes it almost impossible.

Again, what of the Orient? The uprising of the East against the domination of the West is still going on. Asia is determined to obtain equality of status. She wants room for her surplus millions. She claims the right to move about the world on the same terms as anybody else. How are those claims to be reconciled with the exclusive policies of the leading Western powers? Some way must be found if peace is to be maintained.

And so the list could be multiplied in every corner of the world. There are minor ones in Central America, in South America, in the Near East, in Africa, all of which are crying out for peaceful settlement.

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Many Societies in Germany Have Peace for an Objective

Twenty-One Organizations in the Reich Support Pacifist Ideas Throughout the Country

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The peace movement in

Germany has grown considerably since the war. Today there are altogether 21 organizations in Germany which regard the support and propagation of pacifist ideas at home. In the school, the church and in politics as one of their principal aims. They are united in the so-called Peace Cartel and have approximately 100,000 registered members. The People's League for Freedom of Conscience is the largest of these organizations in Germany, giving to the aggressive forms it shows today.

Supporters of Peace

"The peace movement in Germany," Dr. Quidde continued, "recruits its members from the labor and bourgeoisie classes alike. In the west of Germany the labor classes, however, are more numerous. The pacifist parties that support it are the Roman Catholics, the Democrats and the Social Democrats." The majority of the pacifist youth, however,

societies, numbering about 43,000 registered members. Of these 21 societies, three appeal to the youth of Germany, two are specifically women's organizations, one is formed by

the conscientious objectors, one is a society which endeavors to make the League of Nations popular in Germany, another devotes its attention to schools and the education of children, endeavoring to abolish such schools as teach the idea of force.

Germany also very successfully commenced to get into touch with the peace movement by sending out invitations from them to hold lectures. The occupation of the Ruhr by the French, however, somewhat interrupted these work.

It is to be hoped very hopeful with regard to the future of the peace movement in Germany and believes that

But there are about as many other societies in Germany for the most religious societies, political organizations, pacifist Freemason lodges, groups of the republican organization, the Banner Black-Red-Green, groups of the Federal Organization of Disabled Soldiers and others—that have included pacifistic planks in

their platform, so that one may say that the total number of organizations in Germany interested in the peace movement amount to about 50.

Since, however, the Social Democratic Party officially professes to be a party which pursues pacifistic ideals, and since the labor unions and "Mass Committee"

peace movements, the German Society for the League of Nations and the German League for the Rights of Women are the best known in Germany number several millions. Then there is the widespread "No More War" movement in Germany, which has branches in all the cities; the labor unions, for instance, belong to it. There are no registered members, but on special occasions, for example, on the anniversary of the beginning of the war,

The executive committee calls big mass meetings all over Germany against a new war.

German Peace Society

The oldest and also largest society which concentrates its efforts ex-

clusively upon spreading the peace movement is the German Peace So-

ing society, numbering at its 50,000 members. It was founded in 1892 and its headquarters were in Berlin, one of its kind in Germany. During the first year of the war the society was known as the "League of Nations," but it later adopted the subtitle of the League for the Rights of Man. This society is in close connection with the League of Nations, the Droits de l'Homme, in France, and has a very different conception regarding Germany's role in the war. It is a society quite opposite to the

in this country. During and immediately after the war a large number of peace societies were founded among which are the Peace Society of the Participants in the War and the Society of Conscientious Objectors. The founding of the German Society for the League of Nations followed in 1919 and that of the German Peace Society in 1920. The German Government, in occupying Chanak and sending a military mission to Turkey without consulting the dominions, was held to have taken action which might conceivably have involved the Empire in war. Speaking at Ottawa in September, 1922.

Mr. King's pronouncement has not

The German Peace Society being the oldest and strongest of its kind in Germany, its participation in any of its recent activities and development may be given here. Before the war it counted about 80 groups which were scattered throughout Germany.

Number of Groups Decrease

During the war owing to the persecution by the police and other obstructions the number of groups decreased to about 100. Immediately after the war, considerable progress was noticed which was followed, however, by a renewed standstill when the inflation plunged the society into utter poverty. Last year, after the establishment of the new government, the situation improved among them. It occurred so late, however, that it was not possible to attend last month when, at the Opium Conference at Geneva, Canada supported American proposals which India opposed. This independence of individual attitude does not necessarily imply any ultimate weakening of the Commonwealth organization as a whole.

World Action Slowed Down

In the "King's speech" last autumn, when the Government announced its policy to the House of Commons, no point was more stressed than where the King was made to declare that in the future the Government would be guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations in all matters of mutual con-

Throughout Germany this society once in 1924, and 300 meetings were arranged by it. During last year's elections another 300 meetings took place under its auspices. This society, it is said, is the largest purely self-styled society organized in the International Peace Bureau in Geneva.

World's Peace Congress
In October, 1924, the twenty-third world's peace congress took place in Berlin. Its opening meeting was held in the large hall of the German Reichstag where also a Frenchman spoke. The chair was occupied by a Belgian. Both the Belgian as well as

Frenchman and the Englishman who spoke were warmly applauded. Representatives of the German Foreign Office and of the Prussian Government were present and the Government of the Reich entertained the participants of the conference as its guests in the evening.

the increase of the peace movement in Germany was attributed to the increase of nationalism among the parties of the Right by Dr. Ludwig Quilcke, veteran pacifist and president of the German Peace Society who not long ago was arrested for his ideas by the Bavarian Government.

but released again, in an interview with the correspondent for the *Christlich Science Monitor*. "Before the war nationalism was not as old and outspoken in Germany as it is today," Dr. Guldke explained: "in fact, during the war it lessened perceptibly the longer the war lasted, and the air squadrons of the Empire may remain intact, but a cabinet sitting in London is no longer the sole judge of the occasion for their use. There may have been no disarmament, yet a process of evolution is in operation which makes an almost equally decisive contribution to the

the Treaty of Versailles and the cause of peace.